FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents a square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to note the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

THE Rev. Dr. McPHEETERS, of Raleigh, will open a Female School on the 2d Monday of October next, in that large and commodious building known as the Planter's Hotel, at the foot of Hay Mount, in the town of Fayetteville.

The Doctor's well known qualifications for instructing and governing youth, tested by long experience in conducting both male and female schools upon a large scale, with the most beneficial results, inspire the hope and belief that he will draw around him such a share of patronage as will ensure success to his enterprise. He will be assisted by able and accomplished Female Teachers, and will be the sole Proprietor of the Institution. He will, in due time, present to the public his plan and views on this subject.

J. W. DOUGLASS,
H. POTTER,
S. COLTON,
C. McIVER,
J. M. DOBBIN,
D. ANDERSON,
} School Committee.

July 25, 1836. 98tf.

Notice.

DRS. H. & H. H. ROBINSON inform the public, that they have formed a copartnership in the practice of Medicine, and that prompt attention will be paid to calls or business at their Drug Store on Hay Street.

They are about receiving a supply of Medicines from New York, which will render their present stock large and complete. Among them will be found the usual articles of DRUGS, DYE STUFFS, PAINTS, PERFUMERY, PATENT MEDICINES, and HATTERS' MATERIALS, which they pledge themselves to sell on as *reasonable* terms as can be bought elsewhere.

Fayetteville, July 20, 1836 98-8w.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR TAILORS.

THE SUBSCRIBER being determined to move to the West, offers for sale his entire Stock on hand, consisting in part of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and Ready Made Clothing; with a general assortment of fancy articles and Trimmings in his line, all of which he selected himself.

Also, the Shop, Tools and Fixtures necessary for carrying on the Tailoring Business. Those who wish to purchase must call speedily, as I am determined to sell.

HENRY ERAMBERT.

July 16, 1836. 98-4t

Earthenware, China & Glass.

REMOVAL.

THOMAS J. BARROW & CO.

HAVE removed to No. 35, Nassau Street, New York (next door to Messrs Doremus, Suydam & Nixon) where they offer on sale, in the original package, or repacked to suit the country trade, a large and general assortment of

China, Glass and Earthenware,

Comprising many new and beautiful patterns, selected with great care by one of the partners now in England. The attention of purchasers is respectfully solicited.

THOMAS J BARROW & CO.
No. 35, Nassau St., New York.

New York, July 11, 1836. 98 11w

The Subscriber,

WISHING to leave the State, offers for sale his CABINET MAKING ESTABLISHMENT, comprising Work Shops, Lumber, Tools, Ready Made Furniture, &c. &c To any one wishing to enter into the business, it would afford a very advantageous opportunity. The shop is situated on the main Street, is large and well adapted for manufacturing, and is favorably known and established in business.—and will be sold a great bargain if immediately applied for, as I am anxious to close my business the ensuing Fall. All persons indebted to me are earnestly requested to pay before the first of October.

J. W BAKER.

June 19, 1836. 98-4w.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE Subscriber intends closing his business in Fayetteville on or before the 1st September next, and requests all who are indebted to him to call and settle their accounts, and those having accounts against him to present for settlement.

☞ The STOCK OF GOODS remaining on hand, though incomplete, contains many articles desirable to persons laying in a Fall supply, and will be disposed of on reasonable terms. In the mean time, I will keep on hand a supply of Bacon, Corn, Flour, &c for the retail demand. Please call at the N. E. corner of Hay and Hillsborough Streets.

S. W. MURLEY

Fayetteville, July 19, 1836. 98 3w

$100 Reward.

I AM authorized by Alexander Townsend, of Carroll County, Miss., to say that the above reward will be paid for the apprehension and delivery of his Negro man ALBERT, in any jail in North Carolina, so that he may get him again.—Albert was formerly the property of John Willis, of Bladen County, where he may be now lurking. He has a father at Duncan McAlpin's, in Robeson; an uncle by the name of Harry Barnes, in the lower part of the same County; an uncle, (a free man,) by the name of George, in Wilmington and relatives about Simon Willis's Mill, in Robeson.—There is no doubt but he visits all these places. He is about six feet high, dark complected, 22 to 25 years of age.

JNO. W. POWELL.

Leesville, Robeson, July 19, 1836. 98-3t

Blank Warrants

For sale at this office.

Eye Water.

DR. ADAMS'S Eye Water, for the cure of sore, weak, or inflamed Eyes, which has been in use in this country for 10 years, and in England for 20 years past, is for sale by the Subscriber. It is highly recommended. Price 25 cts.

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, July 19.

Wanted,

A CARRIAGE MAKER, who can come well recommended. To such an one, constant employment, and liberal wages will be given by a person in the country. Apply at this office.

July 20, 1836. 98 6w.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just received his Fall and Winter supply of GOODS, consisting of a large and well selected assortment of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

Crockery Ware, a good assortment,
HATS AND SHOES,
Men's and Boy's Cloth, Fur and Seal Caps,
Cotton and Wool Cards,
Bagging and Bale Rope, &c. &c.

And a great variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate—All of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

N. McKINNON.

Fayetteville, Sept. 28, 1835. 56tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving per schooners Repeater and Vindicator, the following, which are offered cheap:—

52 Hhds. best Porto Rico SUGAR,
50 bags Rio Coffee,
Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Copperas,
Imperial and Young Hyson Tea,
104 cases fashionable Hats,
461 fashionable Bonnets,
68 pieces Cloths various colours,
15 pieces fashionable plain Ribbed and Plaid Cassimere,
100 pieces Merino Circassians,
24 pieces Merino Cloths,
546 pieces fancy Prints,
125 pieces Dundee Sheeting,
White, red, and green Flannel,
Men's and women's Shoes,
Bed Ticks, Shirtings, &c &c.—
Men's and women's Saddles,

Also, many other articles too tedious to enumerate

JOHN McARN.

July 6th, 1836. 96-*tf.*

NOTICE.

LOST or Stolen, a NOTE OF HAND, drawn by E P Guion, of Raleigh, N. Carolina for the sum of thirty three dollars, dated about the 9th to the 11th of April, 1836, in favor of Ransom Britt. All persons are hereby notified not to receive or trade for said Note, as it has never been traded or passed by me to any person whatever. Mr Guion has paid me value for the same.

RANSOM BRITT.

July 5. 97 3w

Notice.

THE Subscriber wishes to employ a Lady, as a private Instructress, capable of Teaching English Grammar, Geography, History, Painting, Needle Work, Music, Botany, Natural Philosophy and Chemistry. For such a person a salary of $400 and Board will be allowed. Applications to be made by the 1st day of September, accompanied by proper testimonials of competency, &c.

W. F LEAK.

Richmond Court House, July 7. 97-4tS.

Bishop Ives's Charge.

JUST RECEIVED, a few copies of the Charge delivered by Bishop Ives at the late Convention.

ALSO,

Sketches of Switzerland, by Cooper, author of the Spy, &c.; Watkins Tottle; Life on the Lakes; Sea Port Town; Coleridge's Letters, &c.; Laws of Etiquette; Comstock on Silk Culture; Symington on the Atonement; Recollections of the House of Lords. &c. &c

E. J. HALE.

July 7, 1836.

NEW BOOKS.

LANGUAGE OF FLOWERS, new edition; Spain Revisited; Constantinople and Athens, by W. Colton; Ups and Downs, by a distressed gentleman; Actress of Padua; Hebrew Wife; Walsh's Didactics; Indian Character; Nimrod's Hunting Tour; Whale Fishery; Shipwrecks and Disasters; Temperance Tales; Dr Hawks' History of the Church; Nevin's Practical Thoughts; Missionary Remains; Ministry we need; Eddy's Addresses to the Young; Military Tactics; Ewell's Medical Companion; Magendie's Formulary; New Piano Music; Boxes Paints; Paper; Slates, &c.

Just received by

E. J. HALE.

June 15, 1836.

Lime.

JUST RECEIVED per Steamer Clarendon, **200** casks Thomastown LIME, and for sale by

P. I TILLINGHAST.

June 29, 1836. 95tf

State of North Carolina.

ANSON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1836.

Absalom Myers, Ex'r. vs. William Dismukes. } Original Attachment.

Norflet D. Boggan summoned as Garnishee.

IN the above suit, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, William Dismukes, is an inhabitant of another State: it is *Ordered*, That publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for three months, that unless the said William Dismukes come forward, replevy, plead to issue, or demur, judgment final will be entered against him, at the next Term of this Court, and the amount of the plaintiff's demand will be condemned in the hands of the Garnishee.

WITNESS, Joseph White, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday in March, A. D. 1836. [93] J. WHITE, *C. S. C.*

Cheap Paper

For sale at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

POETRY.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Lines on Doct'r Joseph Warren.

Shall heroes of a foreign land,
Alone awake the lyre,
When fair Columbia's gallant band,
A holier theme inspire?

Then strike the chords, with grateful hand,
Sound loud the deeds of fame;
Let mountains, lakes, and ocean's strand,
Resound with Warren's name.

'Roll'd with the first in freedom's cause,
The first to brave the foe;
And bid defiance to those laws,
That caused his country's woe.

His valor, dauntless in the field,
In council wise and great;
In peace, and war, alike the shield,
And guardian of the State.

Refulgent as the comet's blaze,
His acts, and valor shine;
The rainbow's splendor, crown'd his days,
And promised peace divine.

On Charlestown heights his life blood flow'd,
Yet check'd the tyrant's stride;
Even then, fair freedom's beacon glow'd,
When fell Columbia's pride.

CLARA

We are indebted to the Hillsborough Recorder for the following sketch of a *tragical* affair, which lately occurred in that place, between two *sooty* gentlemen—and which has never been surpassed in *fatality* by any duel which has occurred in some days, except that between Messrs. Jenifer and Bynum—[*Editor Repository*

BELLA HORRIDA BELLA!

An affair of Honor—A meeting took place on Tuesday evening last in this place, between John Kollick and Robert H. Mitchell, esquires; two gentlemen of the "fust coloured circles." These illustrious personages had been for some time vexing the troubled air with their disputes, until at length being advised that Members of Congress and other gentlemen never indulged in *fisticuffs* and *low abuse*, they obtained a pair of pistols, and retired to a private place to adjust the matter *honorably*. Upon the word being given by a bystander, each presented his pistol, averted his head, no doubt to avoid seeing his antagonist fall, and attempted to fire; the caps however, did not explode. At the second attempt they were more successful, and each stood the fire as became *vet erans;* neither, however, was wounded While the pistols were being loaded for the second fire, Mr. Mitchell retired for a few moments to take leave of his *beloved* and *interesting family*, but returned in time to take his station At the second round Mr Kollick fired a little before the word. Upon Mitchell's remonstrance, he said that it was purely accidental, and received his reserved and deliberate fire with the utmost coolness and gallantry. The by-standers now interfered, and upon acknowledging each other to be men of honor and bravery, the matter was amicably settled in the *modern refined and harmless manner*. It may be satisfactory to the numerous and respectable friends of both the distinguished gentlemen, to know that they behaved during this *dangerous* affair with the *utmost calmness and firmness of nerve*. We hope that no one will censure Mr Kollick for firing accidentally before the word was given, as he can plead a recent and honorable example for his conduct. We do not credit the insinuations of malicious persons, that there was no balls in the pistols, as one of the parties avows he distinctly heard them whistle by his head.

The Progress of Party.—A resolution was lately introduced into the Connecticut Legislature, for "removing Henry M. Waite from the office of Associate Judge of the Supreme Court." It was the special order of the day for Thursday last, and Mr. Smith (the newly elected Senator to Congress) advocated the resolution with great warmth. He bore testimony to the fair and unexceptionable character of Judge Waite on the bench; "but he was satisfied to support the resolution on mere *party, political grounds*. He referred also to past instances, in which Judges had acted from political prejudices, and wished to provide against such occurrences in future, by having judges of *such political principles as he himself adopted.*" He subsequently stated that he should not wish to "crush and overwhelm his political opponents, but he would always *keep his grasp* on them if he could."

Mr. Rockwell moved to amend the resolution by adding the words "on account of his political sentiments."

The amendment was lost, and subsequently the original resolution. The State Constitution required a vote of *two-thirds* for its passage, and the final vote stood—Yeas 124, nays 78. A few more votes would have passed this disgraceful resolution—disgraceful in the last degree to the character of the State, and dangerous to its institutions. No charge was made against Mr. Waite, except that of holding opinions adverse to the party in power.—He is not a partisan; he is not an unjust or incompetent judge; nothing is intimated or insinuated against his purity or integrity; but he must bow to the idol of the day, or the institutions of the State, in his person, must be outraged, violated, and subverted. And the leader in this party warfare is a Senator elect of the U. States!

It may be worth while to state that this attempt upon Mr. Justice Waite was an *experiment* merely, to be followed up, if successful, on the four associate Judges of the Bench.—*Boston Atlas.*

You may leave Richmond at 4 o'clock in the morning, and reach Washington in 15 hours, Baltimore in 3, Philadelphia in 8, and N. York in 8 more. The whole time, including four hours delay in Washington, forty eight hours! Only three days to Saratoga! In another year, four hours more will be saved.

FROM THE RALEIGH STAR.

The Election of Governor.—The friends of Judge White should not neglect the election of Governor. The spoils party are making desperate efforts, by the most shameless misrepresentations, to operate against General Dudley. They know that that election will be regarded as decisive of the vote of the State on the Presidential question.—All therefore who are desirous of Van's defeat, should exert themselves, to make the people acquainted with the claims of the Republican and people's candidate, and to refute the calumnies, with which the State will be literally inundated by the spoils party. What pretensions Governor Spaight can have to the first magistracy of a great State, at an important crisis, save his being an unrelenting, bitter partisan; what evidence he has given of superior and splendid abilities, or sound practical sense, as a statesman, no man can tell.—Of the devotion which his friends claim, that he entertains for republican principles, his vote for Mr. Crawford against the declared will of his constituents, furnishes the best commentary. His opposition to the land bill is a proof how far we may expect him to promote the interest of North Carolina, when his party goes against them. His efforts to break down and destroy the Supreme Court, and substitute the old conference system, is another evidence of his incapacity. His depriving the people, for a large portion of one of the most important sessions of Congress, by refusing to issue a writ of election, of their representation, is another proof of his disregard of popular rights, and of his devotion to party.

He must indeed be a "born" democrat; for he does not seem in *practice* to pay any very great respect to republican principles or popular rights. Give us a plain practical republican, such as Dudley, in preference to any such "born democrats." His excellency, too, seems so much puffed up by his dignity and official importance, that he cannot go among the people, to let them know his opinions. When Gen Dudley, some time since addressed his fellow citizens, as has been the good old republican mode in North Carolina, the nerves of some of the fastidious Regency prints were horribly shocked It was terribly undignified. Undignified indeed! for a candidate for the highest office to acquaint the people with his political principles We like no such exhibitions of dignity. No man is too dignified to mingle with the independent freemen of the country to hear their sentiments, and freely to acquaint them with his. Because a man aspires to a high office, or fills it, he is not too good to associate with the people; and when he becomes so much inflated with the pride of office as to feel himself above it, he may pass for a modern, patent right "democrat," but he has no claim whatever to the title of a plain, old fashioned republican.

The sublime of the ridiculous seems to us to be exemplified in the annexed correspondence, which we cut from the Washington Globe.

TOKEN OF RESPECT.

Col. Richard M. Johnson:

I have the honor to deliver to you a handsome gold mounted Hickory Cane, cut from the Hermitage, which a friend of yours, John H. Hough, of Nashville, Tennessee, gave into my possession, to be presented to you, as an evidence of the high respect and regard which he entertains for you politically and personally. I beg to assure you that the trust he has confided to me is performed with great pleasure, and I avail myself of the opportunity which the presenting of it affords, to tender to you my kind regard and best wishes for your prosperity and happiness.

With great respect,

JOHN H. EATON.

Washington City, June 30, 1836.

SIR: In accepting this Hickory Cane, through your hand, many grateful recollections are awakened in my mind, which will long be cherished with heartfelt pleasure.

Mr. Joseph H. Hough, the respected donor, was long associated in the family of a near kinsman, by which means I became intimately acquainted with him; and I now recognize in this token of his regard, the mark of continued good will from a gentleman of the strictest rectitude, and the highest sense of honor.

This staff receives great value from the circumstance of its having grown upon the domain of our mutual friend, and honored President. It is a beautiful hickory, emblematical of that strength of character for which he has always been distinguished; and like him, it is a support to the weak—a defence in danger. I shall never lean upon it without the fond recollection, that the heroic, the patriotic, the magnanimous Jackson, armed in the strength of his integrity, like the hickory of his own forest, has withstood the storm of all opposition.

Permit me to add, that this token is rendered the more acceptable from the circumstance of its being presented through the hand of my long-tried friend, whom I now address. Our harmonious action for many years together in the United States Senate, marked by a coincidence of views on all important subjects, is always recollected with pleasure; and the friendship which then began, has never abated. Like all distinguished public men, you have met with your difficulties; but I know your integrity to be unimpeachable, and your honor inviolate; and hence I have remained your unshaken friend. May you long enjoy the honors which you have so richly merited.

All these recollections are associated with the object now presented; and, with my thanks to yourself for the kind part which you have taken in it, please present my grateful acknowledgments to Mr. Hough for this valued donation.

Respectfully, your most ob't serv't,

R. M. JOHNSON.

Maj. JOHN H. EATON.

A trial for a breach of the marriage promise took place at Cincinnati a few days ago, which excited no little interest. The Whig informs us that the fair plaintiff in the case was a young lady of only sixteen, and the defendant a gentleman of the sober age of forty five. The lady was a sister in law to the defendant, and resided in his family. Having clearly made out her case to the jury, they gallantly rendered a verdict in her favor of *six thousand dollars* damages.

The Buffalo Star states that on the 30th ult. a boat, containing two men, was seen to go over Niagara Falls. It is not yet known who the sufferers were. They were seen for a long way above the Falls, and much pains were taken to save them; after twice approaching very near success, they were thrown beyond the reach of help.—They were seen by some people at the Falls, and answered to the waving of hats just as they made the fatal descent.

FROM THE RALEIGH STAR.

The Public Lands—Clingman's & Waugh's Resolutions contrasted—Trickery exposed—Extract from the Journal of the Legislature.

We have heretofore shown the difference between Clingman's and Waugh's resolutions; both of which we also published in juxtaposition, two weeks ago, for examination and reference. Clingman's assert the right of the *States* to the public lands, and, in plain, unequivocal terms, demand a division of their proceeds among the States, according to their federal population. Waugh's regard the lands as the *property* of the *General Government*, and place the money accruing from their sale entirely at the discretion of Congress, to be squandered away in extravagant and wasteful appropriations, or to be distributed among the States according to "some method" which that body may be graciously pleased to devise—but obviously preferring that the *National Government* should itself KEEP AND USE THE MONEY: for they expressly declare, (mark the expressions!) that "whenever the proceeds of the sales of the territory or public lands of the United States are not required for the legitimate purposes of the NATIONAL GOVERNMENT, it will be the FIRST DUTY of Congress to diminish the public taxes imposed upon the people of the United States, and thereby reduce the revenue to a sum, which when ADDED TO THE LAND SALES, *will not exceed the actual wants of the Government!*"

The conduct of some of the Van Buren leaders, during the session of Congress which has just expired, proves that any amount of money which may be in the Treasury, will be expended. "Legitimate purposes" are never wanting to a rich and prodigal Government, in possession of a party whose avowed principle is "the spoils belong to the victors." This resolution is deceptive: it was designed to deceive. It was intended to lull the people to sleep. It is the very essence and quintessence of Van Burenism.

Here, then, is the true character of the two sets of resolutions. Clingman's express nothing but what every man, honestly in favor of dividing the proceeds of the lands, would subscribe to without hesitation. Having that single object in view, they come to the point at once, plainly and directly; and it was discovered by the Van Buren leaders that a sufficient force could not be rallied to march up boldly and manfully to the question and defeat them. They saw that many of the collar men would not *openly* oppose them; for although in their hearts they desired their rejection, yet they durst not lend themselves to the attempt *openly*, for the fear of "the chastening hand of the constituent body." But their passage would place Senator Brown in a sad dilemma; and thwart the wishes and designs of the little magician, who desired the use of the public lands to operate on the elections in the new States. To obviate the difficulties, and blind the eyes of the people, that miserable humbug, the plan of Waugh's resolutions, was conceived, and, after divers nightly caucuses on the subject, matured and brought forth. They were not regarded by any body here, who read them and heard the debates and witnessed the shuffling of the party, as at all favorable to distribution. They were, in fact, intended to counteract the effect and meaning of the land resolutions, from which they differed *toto cœlo;* and those who voted for them well knew that was their object. But inasmuch as (after a long string of *et ceteras*) something is very artfully introduced about "devising," in a certain contingency, which never could occur under the other provisions of the resolutions, "some safe method of distributing the proceeds," &c. it was thought they would answer the double purpose of deceiving the people, by inducing them to believe their supporters were favorable to the measure, and at the same time effectually and totally defeat that identical measure. They, therefore, "with these lights before them, felt themselves *safe*" in recording their votes in their favor; and the result is known to the public.

Some of the members in this and several adjoining counties, who voted against Clingman's, are already taking refuge, in the present canvass, behind Waugh's resolutions. They tell the people, whose interests they have sacrificed at the shrine of the Kinderhook idol, in their stump speeches and in their private conversations, that they "voted for the land resolutions, which expressed the right of the State to a share of the land money"—they "go for that—O yes, it was right," &c.!!! Now, to exhibit these political jugglers in their true colours, and show what side they were on when setting in their representative capacity, we subjoin an extract from the Journals of the last Legislature; from which it will be seen that the advocates of Waugh's resolutions not only opposed the true land resolutions, but actually VOTED AGAINST THE CONSTITUTIONALITY OF DISTRIBUTING THE PROCEEDS OF THE PUBLIC LANDS. And yet they have the effrontery to say they went for distribution!!!—Was there ever a mere barefaced and shameless attempt at deception? Was there ever a more grovelling and execrable artifice attempted to be practised upon the public? All who voted against Clingman's resolutions, and now pretend that they supported the principle of distribution, stand convicted of duplicity, falsehood and deception. Will the people submit to be again betrayed by such miserable whipsters? If so, then we are mistaken in our estimate of their virtue and intelligence—if they fail to put the mark of honest indignation and reprobation upon such meanness, then indeed is there but one step between them and the chains of slavery.

Extract from the Journal of the Senate—Session of 1835, *page* 66.

The Senate then entered upon the order of the day, and resumed the consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday; the question was then taken on striking out, in pursuance of the call of Mr. Cooper of Martin for a division of the question on Mr. Little's amendment to the resolutions [Waugh's] respecting the public domain, to wit: strike out all after the word "resolved," and insert a substitute, [the same as Clingman's] and decided in the negative—Ayes 27. Noes 35. The ayes and noes being demanded by Mr. Cooper,

Those who voted in the affirmative are, Messrs. Ballew, Beasley, Bryan, Bullock, Dowd, Harrison, Harry, Hill, Hogan, Joyner, Kendall, Little, Long, Martin, Moody, Morehead, Moore of R., Moore of S., Moye of P, Polk, Selby, Staley, Tillet, Wellborn, Williams of B., Wilson, Young.

Those who voted in the negative are Messrs. Alexander, Allison, Baker, Brittain, Cooper of M., Cowper of G., Cromartie, Edmonson, Edwards, Exum, Fox, Gambill, Gavin, Houlder, Hussey, Kerr, Lindsey, McCormick, Marsteller, Mebane, Moye of G., Pasteur, Patterson, Rabun, Reid, Sharpe, Simmons, Stephens, Vann, Waugh, Whitaker, Whitehurst, Williams of F., Williams of P., Wilson, Wyche.

A motion was made by Mr. Bryan to amend the resolutions by adding the following clause, at the end of the 2d resolution, to wit:

"And any act on the part of the Congress of the United States, by which the minimum price, at which these said lands are now sold, shall be reduced, would seriously affect the prosperity of the old States, and do great injustice to those States by which they were originally ceded to the confederacy; and morever, it is the opinion of the General Assembly, that as the public debt has been extinguished, and the object for which the cession of the respective portions of the public domain by the States which originally held them, was made, has been accomplished, and the lien thereon discharged, that such disposition of the public lands, or the proceeds thereof, ought to be made among the States of the Union, as shall be proportioned to the respective sacrifices, and expenses incurred by them, in the support of the U. States; or at least in proportion to the Federal population."

And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the negative—Ayes 27, Noes 34. The ayes and noes being demanded by Mr. Marsteller,

Those who voted in the affirmative, are, Messrs. Allison, Ballew, Bryan, Bullock, Dowd, Gambill, Harrison, Harry, Hill, Hogan, Joyner, Kendall, Little, Long, Martin, Moody, Morehead, Moore of R., Moore of S, Moye of P, Polk, Selby, Staley, Tillett, Wellborn, Williams of B., Young.

Those who voted in the negative, are, Messrs. Alexander, Baker, Brittain, Cooper of M, Cowper of G; Cromartie, Edmonston, Edwards, Exum, Fox, Gavin, Houlder, Hussey, Kerr, Lindsey, McCormick, Marsteller, Mebane, Moye of G., Pasteur, Patterson, Rabun, Reid, Sharpe, Simmons, Stephens, Vann, Waugh, Whitaker, Whitehurst, Williams of F., Williams of P., Wilson, Wyche.

A motion was made by Mr. Little further to amend the resolutions, by adding thereto the following resolution, to wit:

Resolved, That Congress has the Constitutional right to distribute the proceeds of the public lands, among the several States of the Union.

And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the negative—Ayes 26, Noes 35 The ayes and noes being demanded by Mr. Edmonson:

Those who voted in the affirmative are, Messrs, Ballew, Bryan, Bullock, Dowd, Gambill, Harrison, Harry, Hill, Hogan, Joyner, Kendall, Little, Long, Martin, Moody, Morehead, Moore of R., Moore of S, Moye of P., Polk, Selby, Staley, Tillet, Wellborn, Williams of B, Young.

Those who voted in the negative, are, Messrs. Alexander, Allison, Baker, Brittain, Cooper of M., Cowper of G, Cromartie, Edmonston, Edwards, Exum, Fox, Gavin, Houlder, Hussey, Kerr, Lindsey, M'Cormick, Marsteller, Mebane, Moye of G., Pasteur, Patterson, Rabun, Reid, Sharpe, Simmons, Stephens, Vann, Waugh, Whitaker, Whitehurst, Williams of F., Williams of P., Wilson, Wyche.

Extract from the Journal of the House of Commons—same Session, page 194.

Mr. Taylor moved that said resolutions [Clingman's] be postponed indefinitely; the question thereon was decided in the affirmative—Yeas 49, Nays 47. The Yeas and Nays called for by Mr. King.

Those who voted in the affirmative were, Messrs. Tho. Bell, Braswell, Brown, Bryan, Byrum, Cansler, Cotton, Davis, Dunn, Fitzrandolph, Frink, J. W. Guinn, L. A. Gwyn, Hawkins, Henry, Hester, Hill, Howerton, Hutchison, Hybart, Irion, Jeffreys, Jervis, Jones, Judkins, Kenan, I. W. Lane, Lyon, J. A. D. McNeill, D. M'Neill, Neal, Pickett, Powell, Roebuck, Siler, Sloan, J. L. Smith, Stallings, Stockard, Swindell, Taylor, Tomlinson, Tuton, J. H. Walker, Watson, Whitley, Tomlinson, Witcher.

Those who voted in the negative were, Messrs. Baker, Bedford, Benton, Borland, Buie, Barnhardt, Clement, Clingman, Collins, Crump, Davenport, Eaton, Erwin, Foreman, Gary, Gee, Gorrell, Graham, Guthrie, Harris, Harper, Hassell, Hope, J. Horton, Hoskins, Howard, Hunt, Jacocks, Kelly, King, W B. Lane, Lilly, Lindsay, Loudermilk, Manly, Muse, M'Pherson, J. H. Perkins, Poindexter, Rayner, Rogers, Rush, George Smith, Thomas, Waddell, Watts.

☞ With perhaps one or two exceptions, all who voted against Clingman's resolutions, and against the constitutionality of the measure, were Van Buren men. What stronger proofs are required against them?

☞ Let the reader carefully preserve this paper for future reference.

The Bill regulating the Deposites, and distributing the surplus revenue among the States.—It is easy to perceive that this measure, alike necessary to preserve the government from sinking to the lowest depths of corruption, and from concentrating an irresistible influence, is gall and wormwood to the "spoils party." They had calculated very much on the old Roman's vetoing the measure, and many of them denounced it in anticipation, and called upon him to arrest its passage by his negative. They declared it was a grand bribery scheme, that that arch traitor and nullifier, Calhoun, was striving to buy up the States. But the tide was so strong in favor of the bill, the propriety so manifest of permitting the people to enjoy the benefits of their own money rather than the pet Banks, and the danger of Executive power, from having a controlling influence over the monetary affairs of the country, so palpable, that they were not to be withstood. The public voice demanded something to be done, in such imperative terms that many of the party dared not disregard it. The bill passed by such a majority that the President, the "man of iron nerve, who never shrinks from responsibility," took counsel of prudence, and succumbed. Yes, succumbed; for it is notorious he was bitterly opposed to the measure. The pack, lately so loud in their denunciations, hauled in their horns, and have to content themselves with venting their rage in sly and covert attacks.

Mr. Van Buren's lieutenant, Mr. Wright, proposed to invest the commissioners of the sinking fund, some of the most devoted of the Albany party, with power to invest this surplus in stocks; to make the government a stock-jobber, for the benefit of the party and their dependants. Yes, the money was to be disposed of so as to benefit the stock-holders and corporations, all for the benefit of the party. The hardy tax payers were to have their money disposed of for a few wealthy and powerful corporators.—Let this be remembered when the people come to vote. Let them recollect, that the *exclusive* "democrats" and "friends of the people" were unwilling that their money, which was in the treasury, which the government after

profuse and prodigal appropriations, could find no use for, should be returned to them. The great cause of education, and the scarcely less important object of improving the facilities for the planter and farmer to get his produce to market, were to be sacrificed, to stand still, that favorites might amass fortunes. The land bill, "*the* party" had defeated. They had refused, as the deeds of cession, as justice, as expediency required, to dispose of the proceeds of the public domain for the common benefit of all the States. The lands were needed to electioneer in the new States. They wished to hold on also to the money. By the way, a portion of the party profess great friendship for the land bill. They tell the people they are for the measure. Who can have any confidence in their sincerity, when they are supporting Johnson and Van Buren, both of whom are opposed to it? Is it not evident their object is to curry favor with the people, to deceive them, when they are exerting themselves to elevate men who will do all they can to defeat it?

In regard to the distribution bill, let us beware that we do not elect men, who will strive to have the law repealed.—*Raleigh Star.*

FROM THE NEW YORK AMERICAN.

Who are the Free?—The forcibly written reflections, under this head, which we republish from a Kentucky paper, may, we hope, be duly weighed.

If it could have been predicted at the commencement of Gen. Jackson's term of service, that within the period of two terms, the tone of public sentiment, of leading politicians, and of the public press, would become servile and sycophantic towards one man, to the degree that is now daily witnessed without the expression either of surprise or of regret, the whole nation would have been scornfully incredulous. The possibility of such a degradation of the free spirit which wrought out the revolution, would have been derided; and hundreds upon hundreds, even of those who have now slid into the current, and are unreserved and frequent in their adulatory phrases, and unquestioning in their passive obedience, would have "sworn by all their Gods," that Americans could not be so humbled and so degraded.

The eight years of those terms have nearly expired, and what is the real picture? Let the article we subjoin—which no one can charge with exaggeration or unfairness—answer. Let the uniform tone of servile flattery towards the President, in which the Executive press at Washington, and its echoes throughout the land, is conducted, answer. Finally, let the favor shown to that most abject spirit that could boast of it, "as glory enough to serve under such a chief," declare "who are *not* the free?"

FROM THE FRANKFORT COMMONWEALTH, JULY 6.

WHO ARE THE FREE?

The anniversary of the Fourth of July, 1776, has just past by. Even now the sound of the cannon has scarce ceased to echo through the land. In the thousand sequestered vallies of our country, and by the cool springs which gush from the rock in the same fresh purity with which they obeyed the fiat of their maker when they were sent to dispense comfort to man—*there* the Freemen of America have been congregated together to render grateful tribute to the memory of their illustrious fathers. This is indeed a day for reflection—it is a day for memory to bury itself in the records of the past, and for fancy to indulge in the anticipations of the future. The Past! and what does memory gather from the pages of the historian—from the treasured tale of tradition, or from the narratives of the aged survivors of that great war which made ambition virtue? Do we not learn how a wilderness became the refuge of a few bold men, who, to avoid personal and political oppression, left the shores of the old world and established themselves among the unbroken forests of the new? Are we not told that, in the space of comparatively but a few years, the colonies, sown in weakness, became strong by the protecting hand of Providence which was stretched forth to sustain those who were contending for rights which are essential to the true dignity of man. Do we not discover that they were the objects of neglect when powerless, became the victims of plunder and oppression when their prosperity became of sufficient importance to awaken the cupidity of avarice, or their numbers great enough to minister to the lust of dominion? Does not our history teem with remonstrances and petitions to the throne of Britain to spare *this land* from the grasp of spoilers, and not to pollute the temple of liberty with the foot-steps of an oppressor? Did not our fathers recoil from those swarms of office-holders who were sent here to eat out their substance? Did they not protest against the execrcise of the royal veto upon laws passed by the colonial legislatures for the benefit of the people? Did they not remonstrate against the Executive of England, for attempting to obstruct the administration of justice by his refusal to enforce the adjudications of the colonial courts? Did they not reproach him for the colonial officers dependent *on his will alone* for the tenure of their offices—removing them without trial and without assignment of the reasons thereof? Did they not feel it as an intolerable grievance that the king combined with others to subject them to a jurisdiction foreign to their constitutions—unacknowledged by their laws—contrary to the genius of a free people, and obstructive of their best rights? Yet, did not the king, trusting to the representations of his office-holders, pursue his schemes of conquest and usurpation until the colonists could endure their grievances no longer? Did they not at last determine to take up arms, and, trusting to the God of battles, to wrest from the grasp of tyranny the rod of oppression? The WAR OF THE REVOLUTION! *It* will stand through all time a war made holy by its justice, and glorious by its success. *That* was no war for territory—no contest for the spoils of victory—no battle to make a chieftain *great* that others might have the *glory of serving* under him. But it was a war of PRINCIPLE. It was a war for the right of self government and an equal share in the enactment of laws, which, when made, were to operate on all alike. The soldiers of that war were PATRIOTS—capable of self denial, free from desires of personal aggrandizement, demanding nothing for *themselves*, but exacting every thing which was necessary to the enjoyment of liberty. In that spirit they convened and deliberated until they could present to the world an instrument which should secure the people from the dangers of a despotism, foreign or domestic. In the constitution of the United States, a form of government was adopted which was designed to make the nation powerful against foreign aggression and safe from the unholy ambition of her own sons. It was so framed that the whole energies of the republic might be brought to bear against violence offered from abroad, and yet checks and balances, and every device which ingenuity could contrive, were established to prevent any concentration of supreme power in any one depository at home. That constitution was the work of men who had traced the downfall of all other free governments—scrutinizing with a most searching eye into the various schemes by which power had formerly stolen from the many to the few, and endeavoring to give a stability to American Institutions which no others had enjoyed. When that great work received the sanction of the confederated States, a new guarantee seemed to have been given for the perpetuity of liberal doctrines.

At that period, the fathers of the Revolution looked back on their former struggles with joy, and forward with cheerful hope. Every age has its retrospect and its anticipation. The men of '76 had for their retrospect the toils and dangers of a war in which they had contended against the most powerful and enlightened nation of Europe for privileges which were inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only. They could bear to review what they had done, for their acts reflected honor on themselves, and tended to improve the happiness of the human family. But their *anticipations* were such as no other people ever had before them. They had thrown the world upon an untried experiment, driving it from the beaten track in which it had moved from generation to generation, until usurpation became almost sanctified by time. *If that experiment failed*, then, in the recoil which would follow, the imagination became sickened at the prospect of chains and fetters and moral darkness, which would overshadow the earth. Upon the success of their experiment, the question was to be definitely solved, whether man was capable of self-government.

As the sages of the Revolution have passed from the stage, and the destinies of the Republic gone into other hands, upon the present generation devolves the necessity of reflecting upon the manner in which they have acquitted themselves of the high trusts committed to their charge. Have any of the doctrines contended for by Washington gone into disuse? have any of them fallen into contempt? And do we see any thing like a resuscitation of the old British doctrines against which our fathers made war? How have the checks and balances of the Constitution operated upon each other? Has the distribution of powers been preserved? Has the equilibrium been kept up, or what department has been strengthened by the weakness of the others? These are, indeed, grave questions, and may be answered by a cursory review of the transactions of the last seven years. One of the fundamental principles of the British Government is, that *the King can do no wrong*. Is there any man now in that attitude in our country? *The King can do no wrong!* The Internal Improvement men praise the veto on the Maysville road. *The King can do no wrong.* The Internal Improvement men *approve* the signature of the President to the appropriation to Connaught Creek! *The King can do no wrong.* The President thinks that *a bank* might be chartered by Congress to answer all national purposes, and be constitutional. We think so too, exclaim his admirers. The President thinks that *no* bank can be chartered by Congress. We think so too, respond the faithful. The President thinks that to appoint members of Congress to office *will* corrupt the government. We think so too, is the answer of the party. The President thinks that appointing more members to office than all of his predecessors together, *will not* corrupt the government. That is our opinion too, say the office holders. The President says that all "the offices are my offices.' Certainly they are, says *the* party. The President explains and says he did *not* mean to say so. *Most assuredly you* did not, is echoed by the Baltimore Convention. The President is opposed to proscription for opinion's sake—so are we, say the Jackson men. The President removes every prominent man from office who will not support Mr. Van Buren. He does *exactly* right, is the drilled echo's answer. The President says that the Constitution ought to be so altered as to prevent any man from being twice elected to that office. *You are right* say the true men, for the first term would be spent in electioneering for the second. The President says *my* first term of office is about expiring—*I am a candidate* for re-election. *Right again*, General—we thank you for your condescension—offer as long as you please and we will stick fast to you. The President thinks that reprisals upon French commerce *would not* lead to war. They will not lead to war, is the opinion of the party. The President thinks that reprisals upon French commerce *would* lead to war. To be sure they would, say the Jackson men. The President thinks that the most safe disposition of the public money would be to distribute it among the States, according to their representation in Congress—we are of that very opinion also, rejoin the Baltimore Humbuggers. The President thinks that the most safe disposition of the money would be to——What were you going to observe, General? I have not yet made up my mind on that subject. *They* neither have we, General—your thoughts are our thoughts, and if we thought that the hairs of our heads knew our thoughts,' (before you expressed yours,) we would pull them out by the roots. Wouldn't that be right, General? Certainly, for you are the descendants of Revolutionary fathers, and they taught you that the King can do no wrong! Did they not? Yes, General, they did.

Our revolutionary fathers protested against a league of office-holders who were combined to sustain the ruling administration. Is there any thing like such a combination now in this country? What was the Baltimore Convention, and where is the office-holder who is not clamorous for Mr. Van Buren? If the office-holders are known and felt as an organized party in this land, then we have forsaken one of the points contended for in the revolutionary war. Did the people of the colonies contend against the assumption that the officers were dependent upon the *Executive of England* alone, for the tenure of their offices? By what tenure do the United States officers now hold their stations? Is it not by the will of the Executive alone? Did the soldiers of the old war separate from England because of the frequent exercise of the veto power upon their acts of legislation? How often has not Congress felt its legislation prostrated by Executive vetoes? Did the men of '93 ask of the applicant for an office, "is he honest—is he faithful—will he be true to the constitution?" What questions are now asked? Are you for Van Buren—have you any influence at elections—will you pull fair and true in the party traces—will you be faithful to the heir apparent, and after him to such man as he may appoint'—These are in substance the interrogatories, and any answer in the *negative* of them will insure the failure of the applicant. We might go at length and review the whole chain of events by which doctrines and practices, odious in the Revolution, have come again into favor. But it is not necessary here to enumerate them, for they must at once recur to every reflecting man. To look to *the future*, unless that future is to be characterized by a change which is to bring us back to the practices of the times when the Constitution was formed, would be giving unnecessary humiliation—for sufficient unto that day will be the evil thereof.

Still there is left for the country a mode and measure of redress, just in its operation and safe in its results. The people hold the correction in their own hands. It is for them to say whether they are prepared to pass under the yoke of office-holders or not. If they are prepared to take upon them that yoke, they are willing to enter a hard service—a service in which the freedom of speech will be denied them, and almost the liberty of thought itself. To those who are willing to merge the proud distinctions and privileges of an American citizen in the less enviable ones of being vassals to "*the party*"—to those we would say—when you next celebrate the Fourth of July, do not invoke the name of Washington—do not read the Declaration of Independence—do not boast of freedom, for none of these things will then be properly yours. You will have parted with them all—you will have given up a fee simple estate in the greatest inheritance ever bequeathed to man, and take in lieu thereof, a mere tenancy at will, to terminate you know not how soon or how disastrously.

FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG.

"*Bought up, Sir! Bought up!*"—So said Mr. Randolph of Mr. Crawford's friends, and so with much greater reason may the friends of State Rights exclaim in reference to the universal disposition to look to the Federal Government for office and distinction. The multifarious offices, the lucrative salaries, the high sounding titles in the patronage of the Federal Government, or rather the Executive Chief, makes him a king in effect, and the ambitious and the avaricious his docile subjects.

The General Government has bought up, and its accumulating patronage will enable it yet more to purchase up, the best talents of all the States. Look at its more recent demonstrations.

FROM THE UNITED STATES TELEGRAPH.

Governors of the States.—Wilson Lumpkin, of Georgia, and William Carroll, of Tennessee, have been appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, Commissioners for settling claims, under the 17th article of the Treaty with the Cherokees.

Gov. Dickerson of New Jersey, to be Secretary of the Navy.

Gov. Wolf, Comptroller of the Treasury.

Gov. Stokes of North Carolina, Commissioner to treat with the Indians.

Gov. Dunklin of Missouri, Surveyor General of Wisconsin.

How long will it be before the State Governors will be regularly looking up to the Executive of the General Government for their share of the "spoils?"

Economy and Retrenchment.—The appropriations for 1836, including the unexpended balances of last year, amount to Thirty-seven Million One Hundred and Forty-four Dollars. Such is the economy of our frugal, retrenching, reforming administration! The average expenditures during the wasteful, aristocratic reign of Mr. Adams, did not exceed Twelve Millions; and the same individuals who then exclaimed against him for his lavish, unjustifiable, spendthrift use of the public money, are now plundering the people to the tune of nearly Forty Millions! This is what General Jackson calls "needful reform," and "rigid economy." But this is nothing to the reform Mr. Van Buren will introduce should he be made President, of which, thank Heaven, there begins now to be but little prospect. The way in which he will finger Uncle Sam's yellow boys will be a "caution."—*Boston Atlas.*

FROM THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL.

The Globe and its associates are the "panic makers" now. They predict that the most ruinous consequences will result from the operation of the deposite bill. Their groans are most dismal, but we have no consolation for them. We can only say to them as the good old field-preacher exclaimed to the conscience-stricken transgressors—"Groan, sinners, groan."

Upwards of 50,000*l.* have been subscribed towards erecting fifty additional churches in London. The bishop of that city headed the subscription with a donation of 2000*l.*

Kentucky Wit.—Prentice says, a Mr. Bently has been indicted in Alabama for severely wounding a stranger with an axe, alledging for the reason that he did'nt *know* but the stranger was a robber. "He did'nt know," adds Prentice, "and so he *axed* him."

FROM THE WILMINGTON WATCHMAN.

A Feat.—Mr. James Read, the pugilist, performed his feat of strength and speed on Tuesday last, much to the satisfaction of all his friends. He ran from Newcastle to this city, drew a sulkey weighing 240 lbs. one mile of the distance, and picked up on the Wilmington bridge 50 potatoes, one yard apart, and carried each singly to the end of the bridge, in one hour and five minutes—being 25 minutes less than the time limited. The whole distance passed over has been computed at about eight miles. A large number of our citizens collected on the bridge to witness the termination of the performance, and were greatly surprised to see Mr. Read coming in before 5 o'clock, who, after accomplishing his feat, ran up Market street, to his lodgings, distancing our fastest runners, and evincing a readiness to make another trial. We are informed that Mr. R. can be backed to the amount of $1000, that no individual except the famous Stanard can perform the same feat in the same time.

'LAUGH WHEN WE MUST.'

Mr. Slang always used to say, 'my horses, my boys;' Mr. Slang *now* invariaby says 'our horses, our boys,' or 'our farm.' This substitution of 'our' for 'my,' by Mr. Slang, was brought about thus:

Mr. Slang had just married a second wife. On the day after the wedding, Mr. Slang casually remarked, 'I now intend, Mrs. Slang, to enlarge my dairy.'

'You mean *our* dairy, my dear,' replies Mrs. Slang.

'No,' quoth Mr. Slang. 'I say I shall enlarge *my* dairy.'

'Say *our* dairy, Mr. Slang.'

'No; *my* dairy.'

'Say *our* dairy, say *our*,' screamed Mrs. Slang, seizing the poker.

'*My* dairy! *my* dairy! *my* dairy!' vociferated the husband.

'*Our* dairy! *our* dairy! *our* dairy!' re-echoed the wife, emphasizing each 'our' with a blow of the poker upon the back of her cringing spouse.

Mr. Slang retreated under the bed. In passing under the bed clothes, Mr. Slang's hat was brushed off; Mr. Slang remained under cover several minutes, waiting for a calm. At length his wife saw him thrusting his head out at the foot of the bed, much like a turtle from its shell.

'What are you looking for, Mr. Slang?' says she. 'I am looking, my dear,' snivelled he, 'to see if I can see any thing of *our* hat.' The struggle was over. The next Sunday morning, Mr. Slang asked Mrs. Slang if he might wear *our* clean linen breeches to meeting? And, in short, ever since the above-mentioned occurrence, Mr. Slang has studiously avoided the use of the odious singular possessive pronoun. He stands corrected. Forsooth, 'he considers Mrs. Slang the better grammarian.'

THE CREEK WAR.

From the Columbus Enquirer, July 15.

On the 3d, 4th and 5th of this inst., there was a smart running fight of some interest between a body of Indians, who were making their way to Florida, and a portion of the citizens of Stewart County. We have been favored by Col. Wm. Cooper, of that county, who was in the engagement, with his official report of the transactions, but too late for publication, entire, in to-day's paper. It appears from that report, that the Indians crossed the Chattahoochee during the night of the 2d inst., and made up the Hannahatchee Creek. As soon as they were discovered by the inhabitants, an express was sent to the commanding officer at Roanoke, and Major Alford was despatched in pursuit of them. After pursuing for some time, and losing all distinct traces of them, and believing them to be a very small body, if any, he gave up the chase.

The Indians reached the head of the creek and crossed over through the pine woods to the Kitchefoony hammocks, where they laid down, and where *fifty-two* beds were afterwards counted. Colonel Cooper, Wm. White, Galba Mathews, Edward C. Beard and a number of other citizens of Stewart county determined to follow them. Eight men of this party overtook and got before them in the swamp as they were passing. The parties fired on each other, and both retreated, the whites knowing their weakness and the Indians fearful of their strength.

The next day a larger body of our whites collected and followed the Indians down the swamp, sometimes in water up to their waists. In the evening the men being much fatigued, the most of them went off to refresh themselves, leaving but about eight or ten men in the immediate vicinity of the Indians. These the Indians attacked, and wounded one dangerously through the shoulder. The white men think they killed several Indians in the two engagements, though they had no time to stop to seek for their bodies. Next morning the whites mustered about sixty men, and after a pursuit of about ten miles further, they found the Indians again in a large thick swamp. The party dismounted, and went on to the attack in three columns, the left wing commanded by Galba Mathews, the centre by E. C. Beard, and the right by Col. Wm. Cooper. The left wing reached the hammock where the Indians were a little in advance of the others, and were fired on by the Indians. The battle soon became general, and a general charge was ordered, which was done in Indian fashion with a hearty yell. The Indians gave way, and retreated before the right wing had time to flank them.

Three Indians were killed, and large traces of blood left where they had retreated. They left all their packs and plunder, a rifle, and piles of pieces of calico, cloaks, coats, blankets, &c. The whites had one man wounded, Mr. Sidney Smith, shot through the thigh. The whites then gave up the pursuit. In their retreat the Indians had plundered two houses, one belonging to a Mr. Gowers, the inhabitants of which fortunately had notice of their approach, and time to make their escape.

Jim Henry has been fully committed for trial in Russell County, Ala., and is in jail in Girard, opposite Columbus.

COLUMBUS, July 19.

Col. Rockwell's command have returned and brought with them 12 Indians, who were identified as having been engaged in murders and plundering on the Georgia side of the Chattahoochie. Col. R. pursued as far as Montgomery, where they overtook the emigrating party, and secured these Indians. There were many more present who might have been identified, but the evidence of their guilt was not at hand.

Some thirty odd companies of Infantry from Gen. Sanford's command have been mustered out of service, and have taken up the welcome march for home. The cavalry under the same command, will be retained and posted as we stated in our last, between this place and Roanoke, on the banks of the Chattahoochie. We are not a little surprised and astonished however, at the fact that whilst so large a force remains as a guard on the river, that the Indians should still continue to make their escape and travel off towards Florida. A gentleman of high respectability, who arrived from Irwinton on Sunday morning, informed us that a party of about 30 Indians crossed the Lanahasse, a stream about 18 miles to the eastward of *Lumpkin*, in *Stewart County*, on Saturday the 16th inst., bending their way towards Florida,—and reports from below are daily reaching us stating the fact that the Indians are constantly strolling off to the Eastward! Where are our horsemen? are they at their posts? If so, why not stop this *Indian Emigration*, which is taking altogether a wrong course?

With regard to the war being at an end, we remain of the same opinion as expressed in our Editorial of last week,—we do not believe that it has reached its final consummation, there are still in the nation from 1800 to 2000 Indians of whom no correct information can be gained and we have *no right* under the circumstances to make up any other conclusion than that they are all hostile. Gen Jessup has recently stated, that he believes the Creek War has just began, that a large number of Indians who have from the commencement professed to be friendly have in fact been hostile and will soon show their *true* colors; we think with Gen J. and hesitate not to express our apprehensions that much blood is yet to be shed, and that the most vigorous efforts on the part of the whites, are yet requisite to bring this war to a close and push these Indians off to the West.

The Muscogee Blues under command of Capt. Schley, returned last evening from their trip to Baker county. The Cadet Riflemen, and Guards will arrive to-day. We learn nothing of interest from the Blues, with this exception, that a party of Indians passed through Thomas county on their way to Florida a few days since, which party the white men of the county who had organised themselves in a military capacity, encountered, and a sharp battle ensued. In this engagement nine Indians were killed and several wounded. This circumstace furnishes another evidence of the fact, that the Indians are daily getting off to Florida. Can they not be arrested? Shall they be permitted to go, and in Florida take refuge until the winter campaign shall commence there, and then fly back to the Creek Nation, and there keep up a harrassing warfare on our border, God only knows how long! Let those in command see to this matter.—*Herald.*

From the Standard of Union Extra, July 20.

GOOD NEWS.

The following letter from General Wilcox to the Governor, contains the cheering intelligence of a brilliant and decisive battle between a corps of Volunteers from the county of Lowndes, and a party of hostile Indians, supposed to be the same which lately passed through Baker.

The Georgia boys have done honor to themselves and their State, and relieved a large portion of their fellow citizens from the predatory inroads of this band of outlaws.

TELFAIR COUNTY, JULY 16.

Governor Schley.—Dear Sir.—I have this moment learned by express from one of the posts on the head waters of the Suwannee, that they had an engagement yesterday with a party of Indians, in which our friends succeeded in killing and capturing the whole. We lost in the engagement, three killed and six or eight wounded. The Indians had nineteen killed. Among the killed I regret to state there were three women and children.

I am not able to state who commanded, but suppose it to be Col. Blair of Lowndes: You must excuse the shortness of my letter, as it is written on a temporary table, and in great haste.

Very respectfully, your ob't. serv't.

MARK WILCOX.

P. S.—The persons killed are, Pennywell Folsen, Mr. Shanks, and Mr. Parris.

MILLEDGEVILLE, July 16.

WAR NEWS.

The Georgia Infantry have been discharged, leaving now in the service, of our troops, Col. Beall's Regiment and Maj. Alford's battalion of mounted men. When these will be discharged, seems, from all we can learn, to be doubtful. The Indians in small parties still continue to commit depredations. The band in the Chickasahatchie swamp have not yet been taken, and are supposed still to be in that swamp. And finally, Gen. Jessup, we understand, has issued an order, requiring all the Indians, without exception, to come in by a particular time, for emigration: threatening to consider those who do not comply with this order, as outlaws and enemies, and to treat them as such.

From the reluctance of the Indians to emigrate, this order, it is imagined, may probably produce further hostility, and Gen. Jessup, it is supposed, will find considerable difficulty in consummating his designs.—*Recorder.*

MONTGOMERY, (Ala.) July 16.

About three thousand Indians left our wharves on Thursday last, on board the steamboats Lewis Cass and Meridian, for their destined home across the Mississippi, under charge of Lieut. Barry, of the United States Army.

From the inauspicious season of the year, and the crowded state of the Boats, it is but reasonable to expect, that the Indians will, on the route, suffer much from disease. We look forward to such a result, but hope for a different one.

Previous to the departure of the Indians from this place some days since, many serious disturbances occurred. Upon the requisition of the Governor of Georgia, preparations were making to so chain and fetter some twelve or fifteen of these deluded wretches that there could be no escape, when one by a sudden and energetic effort, succeeded in getting from the grasp of those in whose possession he was—raised a hammer, and inflicted a very severe blow upon the head of one of the guards—gave the war-whoop and then took to flight—he was immediately shot dead by a Mobile volunteer, and another bayonetted and died in a few hours.

On the same evening three succeeded in escaping from the guard—one was on Thursday brought into town under arrest—and while proceeding through the street in a wagon, took a large knife and cut his throat and instantly expired. Such is the desperation of these beings rather than be given to the civil authorities of Georgia.—*Advertiser.*

The Post Master at Columbus, (Ga.) has notified the Post Master at Augusta, (Ga.) that all the mails for the West may be forwarded as usual. The road between Columbus and Tuskegee which had been seriously injured by the Indians, has been repaired. Two Military posts have been established on the Mail route, and in addition to the regular troops at these posts, mounted escorts are furnished to accompany the mails throughout the nation. Individuals may also travel by this route to the West in perfect safety.

THE SPIRIT OF THE WEST.

Gen. Duval, late Governor of Florida, in a letter to Gen. Chambers, published in the Louisville, Ky. Journal, says, he has resolved to devote his services to the liberation of Texas, and to avenge the murder of his son, Capt. Duval, at Goliad, by Santa Anna. The Governor wishes to raise two brigades consisting altogether of 1600 mounted men, and solicits the aid of Kentucky. He says he is making by his profession in Florida $10,000 per annum, which he is willing to sacrifice with his life for Texas. He calls upon Gen. Chambers, of Kentucky, to co-operate with him; he promises to go over the State with him and harangue the people, and believes that 2000 Kentuckians can readily be procured.

Should the efforts making to apply steam to ploughing machines be successful, a very great revolution will be brought about in human affairs. It is impossible to form an adequate idea of the effects of such an improvement on the character of a country and the productions of its soil. We copy the following paragraph from a late English paper:

"*Steam Plough.*—Some experiments were tried on Friday week at Red Moss, near Bolton, in the presence of Mr. Hanley, M. P. for Lincolnshire, Mr. Chapman, M. P. for Westmeath; Mr. Smith, of Deanston, and other members interested in agriculture, with a complete and very powerful steam-plough, constructed by Mr. Heathcote, M. P. for Tiverton. About six acres of raw moss were turned up in a few hours, and turned in a most extraordinary style, sods eighteen inches in breadth and nine inches in thickness, being cut from the furrow, and completely reversed in position, the upper surface of the sod being placed exactly where the surface had been before. The possibility of ploughing by steam has thus been established."

Mr. Amos Kendall, in a letter to the clerks in the Post Office Department, says that "office-holders are the hirelings of the people." Rather a contemptuous expression; especially as it comes from one, who is himself "a hireling," according to his own account.—*Alexandria Gazette.*

THE SEMINOLE WAR.

LATE FROM FLORIDA.

INDIAN DEPREDATIONS ON THE ST. JOHN'S.

The schooner *George & Mary*, Captain Willey, arrived here yesterday from Jacksonville, (E. F.) having made her passage in the extraordinary time of 24 hours from that place, and 18 hours from the Bar. We are indebted to Captain Wiley for the following interesting information which was copied from the log book of the U. S. Steamer Essayons, Capt. Peck, coasting along the St. Johns.

Capt. Peck reports that on the morning of the 10th of June, while in the St. Johns river, he discovered a boat coming from Col. Hallow's plantation on the West side of the St. Johns with men on board, wounded, also Dr. Simons, with his with a few negroes. In a short time after the dwellings of Col. Hallow and Dr. Simons were perceived to be in flames. Capt. Peck then went over to George and Lewis Flemming's plantation on the other side of the river, took off the families and negroes and proceeded on to Picolata. On arriving there he reported the above occurrences to the commanding officer at that place, who despatched 20 men up Six mile creek to intercept the Indians if they should attempt to cross. In the evening about 8 o'clock Capt. P returned to Col. Hallow's plantation and found Mr. C.'s buildings adjoining those of Col. H. in flames. While off the landing one of Col. Hallow's negro fellows, who had been captured by and had escaped from the Indians made his appearance and reported that they were in number 30 odd then back of the negro houses—that a boat of them had taken down both the east and west sides of the St Johns, and meant to destroy all the settlements on said river. Lieutenant J. L.'s buildings were also burnt. In addition to the above, Capt. W. states that Mr. Bullman was at his plantation by the Indians, about 6 miles from Whitesville, and stabbed in three or four places with a knife—his wife and children made their escape.

The accounts from Black Creek are truly deplorable. *Fifty two* died there in 40 days, from Measles and Diarhœa.

There were 146 reported sick at Fort Drane among whom were 5 out of 7 Officers.

On the return of Capt. Curry's detachment from protecting the baggage wagons, 20th inst. they saw a number of Indian trails proceeding towards Jacksonville. The Indians encamped within 3 miles of the detachment.

The schooner *Motion*, Willey, was loading at Jacksonville, with the inhabitants and their baggage for St. Marys.

"*Sketch of the Seminole War*, with *Sketches during a Campaign*," by Lieut. Wm. Wragg Smith, of the Left wing, 300 pages, 12 mo. The above work is now in the press of Mr. D. J. Dowling, and will appear in the course of next month.—*Charleston Mercury.*

We have very recently published an account of certain hostilities said to have taken place between Indians and Whites on the Northwestern frontier. The Missouri Republican of the 5th instant, received yesterday, furnishes the following key to the new alarm of *Indian hostilities*, which, it appears in this case, as in so many others, were a mere brawl, owing its origin to the depravity and brutality of white men:

"We have been informed by a gentleman who was within thirty miles of the scene of this affair, that it originated in a *drunken frolic at a grog kept by one of the white men*. There were some white men and several Indians at the grocery. They got drunk, fought, and two of the whites were killed. Afterwards the whites were reinforced and one Indian was killed. He had the particulars from a gentleman who came from the immediate neighborhood."

Here follows another evidence of the great *superiority* of the *civilized* man over the Indian!

ST LOUIS, July 7.

We have seen a Mr. Jesse Ray, of Jefferson county, in this State, just returned from a visit to Kentucky, who informs us, that within a quarter of a mile of Paris, in Edgar county, Illinois, the place where they had encamped, he saw twelve Indians who had been slain by the inhabitants of the town. The party, on their arrival at that point, consisted of 14 men, who had obtained whiskey from the people of the town, and were intoxicated and noisy. In the attack, twelve of the number were shot, and the surviving two were pursued through the woods. The Indians, it seems, were going up the Wabash, and were all mounted, but had left their horses at the camp. We could not learn to what tribe they belonged. Our informant states that the number of white men assembled at the scene of slaughter was about 60; that they were mostly intoxicated, and threatened a like fate to all Indians who should come to, or pass through their country.—*Republican.*

Mr. Webster.—From the following paragraph extracted from the Essex Banner, published at Haverhill, Mass. it will be perceived that Mr. Webster has withdrawn his name from before the public as a candidate for the Presidency.

"In the state of things at present existing in this country, my personal wishes are to withdraw my name from the place it occupies before the public.

DANIEL WEBSTER.

One of the praiseworthy deeds of Congress at its last session, was the passing of an act granting half-pay to widows and orphans whose husbands or fathers have died of wounds received in the military service of the United States.

The Expunge.—The Expunging Resolution is dropped, and the glory of Benton is departed! Never, before, was there so apt an illustration of "ocean into tempest tost, to waft a feather or to drown a fly." The biggest humbug of the family of humbugs has passed away! Ichabod is written upon it!

Since Mr. Leigh's unanswerable argument upon the Expunging Resolution, it has been considered in a galloping consumption, and it has now

Gone down
To the vile place from whence it sprung,
Unwept, unhonored and unsung

Raleigh Register.

For Sale.

A NEGRO MAN about 35 years old. For particulars inquire at this office.

July 27. 93-3w

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1836.

Republican Whig Ticket.

HUGH L. WHITE, *for President.*
JOHN TYLER, *for Vice-President.*
EDWARD B. DUDLEY, *for Gov.*

We have it in contemplation to increase the size of the Observer, so as to furnish about the quantity of two additional columns of matter: and also to purchase some new Type for the improvement of the appearance of the paper. The increase of size will not be attended with any additional charge to Subscribers, but is intended as an offering of gratitude for the large accession of patronage we have experienced during the last six months, in which time our subscription list has increased more than one-third. As these arrangements will involve a considerable expenditure of money, we hope individuals indebted to us will make it convenient to settle in the course of the ensuing month, about the last of which we expect to leave for New York on this and other business connected with the establishment.

We are requested to announce JAMES MCKETHAN, Esq. as a candidate to represent this County in the Senate of the next Legislature.

The Creeks.—The reader will not fail to notice the spirit with which these people go to war for their new home west of the Mississippi, as exhibited in the extract from the Montgomery (Ala.) paper. What are we to expect from such a people, when, to all their wrongs, is added the indignity of being carried off in handcuffs? If they do not exercise their hostile spirit with tenfold violence, we shall be most happily deceived. It is true the scene of their operations will be changed, but that is all. The people of this country will yet rue the day when the policy of concentrating the Indians west of the Mississippi was adopted, and especially when it was carried into effect by *such* a removal.

An important consideration.—It has been publicly stated in this town, by a member of Congress perfectly familiar with the views of the Van Buren party, that an effort will be made at the next session of Congress to procure a repeal of the distribution law, by which North Carolina is to get between one and two millions of dollars. Will the people aid in this scheme by electing Van Buren men to the Legislature? We ask them to reflect, whether those who have uniformly opposed all efforts to get the money, are not likely to fall into this measure of the party, of getting the law repealed?—Better put the lamb in the keeping of the wolf.

The Van Buren party in this State feel that they are at the last gasp, that they are now making an expiring effort to retain their supremacy in our State government. Their efforts are correspondingly violent and reckless. No deception is too great to be attempted by them, if it only hold out a hope of benefit. We had occasion, some time ago, to point out an attempt at imposition made in that personification of slang and slander, the Cumberland resolutions of the Federal party, miscalled the Democratic Van Buren party. One of those resolutions asserted that the *Nullifiers* avowed it as their doctrine, "that the laboring class of society, whether bond or free, ought not to participate in political power, because it would endanger the right of the property holder, and is incompatible with the stability of freedom." This was paraded forth as a *quotation*, and when the party found themselves unable to produce an author for the sentiment, they issued a second edition, from the office of the N. C. Journal, in which the fraud was virtually admitted, for though the words were retained, the marks of quotation were omitted. This was something gained. But we again meet with our old acquaintance in the last Standard, where it is once more dressed out in marks of quotation; but strange to say it has changed fathers under the nursing care of the Editor of that paper. He has discovered that "the doctrine has been entertained by a portion of the *Federal* party since the foundation of our republic." We do not dispute the competency of the Editor of the Standard to decide upon the doctrines formerly or at present held by the old Federal party; all we have to say is, that this is not a doctrine of any human being, so far as we have any knowledge, in the party that supports White, Tyler and Dudley. Many of the leaders of the present Van Buren party once belonged to the old Federal party, opposed to the War, opposed to Jefferson, Madison and Monroe.

These may, for all we know, have entertained such a doctrine; of which the Standard doubtless is well informed; but we repeat that it is a slander to say that any White man does.

FROM THE NORTH CAROLINA JOURNAL.

Opposition Post Masters.—A gentleman called a few days since at our office to subscribe for the Journal, and informed us that the Post Master, at St. Paul's, in Robeson County, whose name is Davis, was extremely anxious to have him take the Observer instead of the Journal, that he offered to send for him without the charge of postage. This he indignantly refused. Does this smack of official corruption mister Observer? who pays uncle Sam the fifty two cents per annum?

We will tell you what it smacks of, Mister Journal. It smacks of falsehood. And we are authorized to say that the proof of its falsehood will as soon as possible be furnished to you, Mister Journal, for publication.

Observer.

Gen. Scott arrived at Washington last week, and has left the city again for Baltimore.

Richard M. Johnson.—We understand that many of the people are incredulous on the subject of Col. Johnson's bad moral character. They cannot believe that a party, having any pretensions to decency, or even to civilization, would put up a man for the second office in the nation, and with a succession to the first in case of the death of the incumbent, of such desperate moral character as that imputed to him. Such is the fact, however. There is not the shadow of doubt, that Col. Johnson has raised a family of mulatto children, that he has educated them, that he has endeavored to force them into society, that he actually carried them to a public ball in one of the cities of Kentucky, when the ladies in the room very naturally and very properly retired, until the mulattoes were compelled to withdraw, in company with their father. That he has married two of these girls to WHITE MEN, in each case giving a valuable farm as the price of the degradation to which the men submitted. We recollect distinctly seeing the facts stated in the Lexington Observer, published in the vicinity of Col. Johnson's residence, along with the following notice of one of the marriages, and accompanied by a call upon the Judicial authority of the State to punish this infraction of the law against the marriage of white persons and negroes:

"Married, in Scott county, on the 9th instant, (1832) by the Rev ——, Mr THOMAS W SCOTT, a white man, to Miss ADELINE J JOHNSON, a mulatto girl, and reputed, or acknowledged daughter of the Hon RICHARD M JOHNSON *one of the Representatives of the State of Kentucky, to the Congress of the United States.*"

These facts have never been denied, so far as we have seen or heard: notwithstanding they were published at Col. Johnson's own door. Will any one in this State venture to deny them? If they do, we will take the trouble to write to Lexington for the proofs.

These facts were so revolting to the feelings of the people of Virginia, that the party there did not dare to place Col. Johnson on the Van Buren Ticket, notwithstanding he was nominated by the Baltimore Convention. The Legislative Caucus of the party in that State nominated Wm. Smith of Alabama, as their candidate for Vice President, and their Electors are pledged if elected to vote for *him*. But how is it in this State? We call upon the decent portion of the party to observe, that they are expected by the leaders to do what the Virginians scorn to do. It seems to have been thought by *your* Legislative Caucus last winter, at Raleigh, that *you* would have no scruples against voting for a *practical amalgamator*, that all the decencies of society might be outraged by your candidate without incurring your condemnation. Will you justify an expectation so degrading to your moral character? Recollect, that you cannot vote for Van Buren without voting for Johnson along with him. The Ticket of Electors is pledged to vote, if elected, for Van Buren AND Johnson.—Will you, can you, countenance such a man? Will you place him at the head of the government, that your nation may become the scorn of the foreign ministers who reside at the capital; that vice may be promoted; and virtue put to shame? We will not believe it. Come forward then, to the polls, and strike the first blow against Johnson at the August Election; let us carry the day then, in favor of Dudley and a *White* Legislature, and the victory over the mulattoes in November will be easy.

Aristocratic sentiments.—Whilst the Editor of the Standard is charging aristocratic sentiments upon the Whigs, it is amusing to see what are his own. The last Wilmington Advertiser has discovered the following precious sentiment in the columns of that paper when conducted by the present Editor of the Standard:—

"*To aristocracy in its pure, its legitimate, its original signification, we are not, we have never been opposed; we venerate the wise and the good; and the undegenerate* DESCENDANTS *of the wise and the good. There is a weight and a dignity, and a value in such an Aristocracy.*" *People's Press, Nov. 13th, 1835*

In this sentiment, (says the present editor of the Advertiser,) there is not only a recognition of devotion and veneration for an aristocracy, but to the descendants of aristocrats—an admission of the utility of a distinction in society, and a perpetuation of it in families by heriditary succession. If the files of the Wilmington Gazette published twenty five years ago, are to be hunted up and brought as proof against the politicians of that day, and their descendants, with how much more propriety and justice may the files of the People's Press, printed during the past year, be adduced as evidence to show the aristocratic opinions and anti-democratic principles of its Editor,—now Proprietor of the N. C. Standard.

The N. C. Journal.—It would be easy to show, to any one capable of one honorable impulse, the unfairness of the Journal's last effort at detraction; but we yield to the united request of a number of the personal and political friends of the Editors of the Journal, and of our own, to put an end to the controversy. At the same time, we ought to apologize to our readers for engaging in such a controversy. It requires a degree of forbearance to which we fear we have not yet attained, to remain silent when coarsely assailed even by such a print as the North Carolina Journal.

"*The Sun.*"—This paper, the only one, we believe, at Washington City which advocates the election of Judge White, has passed into the hands of Mr. Thomas G. Forster, in whose hands it makes an appearance every way respectable.

Southern Literary Messenger.—We are favored with the July Number of this popular Magazine.

Supreme Court.—Thomas C. Miller, of Bladen county, and Edward G. Benners, of Newbern, have been admitted to the practice of law in the County Courts.

TEXAS.—It is stated in the Richmond Enquirer, that the President has sent a Commissioner to Texas to ascertain the condition of the country, preparatory to the recognition of its independence, should his report be favorable.

The great Rail Road Convention at Knoxville is said to have been one of the most illustrious bodies, for talents and weight of character, that ever assembled in this country. There were nearly 400 Delegates, from nine States, viz. Tennessee, Ohio, Kentucky, North Carolina, Virginia, Alabama, Indiana, Georgia and South Carolina. From North Carolina there were 28 Delegates, among whom Gov. Swain took a conspicuous part in the proceedings. Of course he could not do otherwise than reflect credit on his State, and we are happy to find his magnanimous course in surrendering a matter of local interest, applauded by the Knoxville papers.

The best feeling appears to have animated the meeting, and notwithstanding there were at first some conflicting interests, all were harmonized, and every one united in the determination to carry this splendid scheme into effect. We confess that when it was first proposed we looked upon it as altogether visionary and impracticable; but we are now convinced that it will be carried into effect. We say God speed to this and every such scheme, and we say it not the less earnestly now because of the important effect it will have on our own contemplated Rail Road, and because it calls more loudly upon us to enter at once upon the work before we are superseded from any other quarter.

The Rail Road Meeting.—The Salisbury papers take the following notice of the meeting in this town.

Rail Road Meeting.—In another part of our paper will be found the proceedings of a public meeting recently held in Fayetteville on the subject of a Rail Road from that place to the valley of the Yadkin. It is a subject deeply interesting to a large portion of our State, and more especially so to Fayetteville and Wilmington, and indeed to the whole Cape Fear country.

The time has arrived when that fertile region of country which is drained by the waters of the Yadkin, Catawba, Deep and Haw Rivers must seek outlets by other means of transportation than those of wagons. A Rail Road or Rail Roads seem to be the best adapted to the circumstances and condition of the country, and the direction of these Rail Roads at the same time that it is important to this upper country, is ten-fold more so to Fayetteville and Wilmington;—indeed to the first named place it is a question of life or death! We are truly glad therefore, to see that the citizens of Fayetteville appear to understand the importance of the movement, and are acting with a becoming spirit and zeal on the occasion.

Although the People in this region of country are unwilling with their present lights to pledge themselves to any particular route, yet we believe the partialities of the country point towards the Cape Fear, and if the advantages of that route are equal with those of the other, we have no doubt it will be taken up with avidity. But after all, nothing can be decided until we have more information. To decide now, would be to take a leap in the dark, and a wrong leap may ruin all.

Salisbury Carolinian.

Fayetteville Rail Road Meeting.—The proceedings of this meeting will be found in another part of this paper: they breathe the proper spirit for success, and if subsequent measures shall be as energetic as this beginning, they will as Bonaparte used to say, compel success. We rejoice to see that they have provided for getting the services of an Engineer on the route between this place and Fayetteville—a private letter informs us that an agent will be forthwith despatched to procure the services of Major MCNEILL: this looks like taking up the thing in earnest;—the same letter assures us that the business men have taken up this matter with a determined resolution *to do*. We notice that by one of the resolutions, a very able Committee is appointed to collect information, and among other duties, to attend our adjourned meeting on the 10th of October next. We hope our own citizens will not fail to make a full turn out from all parts of the county, and that other sections of the country, interested in the contemplated improvements, will also give us their countenance on that occasion.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

The Army.—A late general Order from the Adjutant General's Office, contains a list of 50 resignations of officers which have been accepted; and the N. Y. American says that the list does not comprise one-third of the resignations on file in the War Office, awaiting the decision of the Commander-in-Chief. The great number of resignations is attributed to the prevalence of Mr. Van Buren's "spoils" system, by which the officers opposed to the Administration are excluded from promotion. "Men wearing an honorable uniform (says the American) have not been ashamed to plead *party* services, as a consideration for advancement, or other favors—and appointments—as recently in the organization of the second regiment of dragoons, and habitually, in the selection of paymasters—are made, not for military merit or services, or acquirements, or education, but on sheer party grounds."

Dr. Empie, late President of William and Mary College, has arrived in this City and entered upon his duties as Rector of the Episcopal School. Professor Dew has been elected to fill the Chair vacated by Dr. Empie.—*Ral. Register.*

"When I see an Office-holder interfering in Elections, it occurs to me, he is thinking of his salary and his bread, and is therefore, an unfit adviser of the people."

The foregoing sentiment is taken from a Speech, made in Congress, by Hon. Felix Grundy, and deserves to be recorded in letters of gold. Office-holders are too often unfit advisers of the people, for the reason, that when a man's 'salary and his bread are at stake,' he is too apt to disregard principle.—*Ral. Register.*

Pennsylvania Ship of the Line.—The President of the United States has directed this magnificent ship of 120 guns, to be immediately completed and launched.

U. S. Gazette.

"Will you lend father your newspaper, sir?—he only just wants to read it!" "Yes my boy; and ask him to lend me his dinner—I only just want to eat it!"

FROM THE GREENSBOROUGH BEACON.

Mocksville, July 15, 1836.

MESSRS. EDITORS: In the 4th No of the Beacon, I see an account of Judge White's father. Your information is incorrect, his father's name was Jas. White. I heard a short account of the old gentleman from a near relation of his, and of the truth of the statement there is not a doubt.

James White was a native of Ireland; he emigrated to this country, and settled in Iredell county, N C, a poor boy, he there married a Miss Lawson.

After the birth of the Judge, and about the close of the revolution, he removed to Tennessee, and entered a considerable quantity of land in and about Knoxville. He made to the commissioners a present of the land on which Knoxville is built.

His family consisted of two sons and three daughters, one of his daughters married Col. John Williams, another Col. Charles McClung, and the other Judge Overton.

He died a wealthy farmer, and his wealth was not accumulated by stock-jobbing, &c. but by farming, and he owed his standing, as a man of property and a gentleman, alone to his economy and industry.

A FRIEND TO TRUTH.

Mr. Randolph's Will.—The General Court, ten to one (Judge Christian dissenting,) have affirmed the various wills and codicils of John Randolph of Roanoke, running through the years intervening between 1819 and 1831. The most important feature in the testament established, is the emancipation of his slaves, now numbering about 500, and for whom he makes provision. They settle the bulk of his estate on the Hon. William Leigh, Judge of the General Court; but he having renounced all benefit in order to qualify himself as a witness against the last will of 1832, the effect will be intestacy as to what was bequeathed to him, amounting to about 120,000 dollars, which will go to Mr. Randolph's heirs at law. An appeal will be taken to the Court of Appeals, and as that tribunal reversed the decision of the General Court of July, 1835, admitting his last will to probate, it is possible the present decision may be also reversed. In that case, general intestacy will be established, and Mr. Randolph's whole estate be distributed to the heirs at law, under the statute of descents. We believe the General Court has adjourned.

Richmond Whig.

Death of Bishop White.—The annexed extra from the office of the U. S. Gazette, realizes the apprehensions which have been for several days entertained, that the Patriarch of the Episcopal Church in this country, the venerable Bishop White, was about to disappear from the midst of us.

The time of his dissolution was, it will be seen, identical with that in which the various Episcopal Congregations of this State, were, at the request of the Bishop of the Diocess, uniting their voices on behalf of the venerable Patriarch in the beautiful supplication of their ritual for a sick person:

Office of the United States Gazette, }
SUNDAY, 4 o'clock, P. M. }

Death of Bishop White.—We have this morning the painful duty to announce to our readers, the death of the venerable WILLIAM WHITE, D. D. Bishop of the Episcopal Diocess of Pennsylvania, and Senior of that Church in the United States, and at his death, believed to be the oldest Protestant Bishop in the world. Bishop White was born (we believe) in Maryland, on the 4th of April, 1748, so that he is more than 88 years of age. He was a sound Whig in political principles at the time when the profession of such principles involved important considerations. He was for a long time the Chaplain of Congress, and when that body to avoid the victorious British, removed from one place to another, Mr. White shared in its removals and its perils.

In the year 1786, Mr. White and two other Episcopal clergymen repaired to England to receive the office of Bishop. Mr. White and we think his reverend companions also, were consecrated on the 4th of February, 1787, by the Archbishops of Canterbury and York—other prelates being present.

Bishop White has consecrated every Bishop of the Episcopal Church in the United States excepting only the Bishop of Michigan, who has received consecration since the confinement of this venerable friend to his bed.

Bishop White has been remarkable in his long life for the faithful discharge of all his duties as a citizen, not less than those of a clergyman; and if neither heat nor cold prevented his appearance in the sacred desk, so also the mutations of weather were equally inoperative to keep him from the ballot box—from public meetings or religious or philanthropic occasions—or even from a scene of conflagration, while he had strength to be of service to his fellow-men.

The majestic form of the venerable deceased was seen, until a short time before his death, in our streets, with gratification by every citizen, and the respectful salutations of all that addressed him, showed how general and how deep was the respect which his long life of piety had inspired.

The Bishop was one that seemed to connect the present generation with the great and good that had passed away, and our citizens, (we need not confine the remark to the Episcopal denomination,) our citizens felt a degree of justifiable pride in the consciousness that a man so loved and so revered, was of their number. It is not strange, then, that during his last sickness, they should have inquired with eager expectancy for his health—or that at his death there should have been a general gloom: a great and a good man had been taken away, and it was seemly that the people "should take it to heart."

Bishop White, after lingering for a few weeks, died yesterday, about 15 minutes before 12 o'clock, noon—retaining his mental faculties to the last moment. In the morning, several clergymen on their way to church called to see him. He inquired after their health with his usual urbanity of tone; and while surrounded by a few friends, not of his immediate family, he ceased to be of them. There was no struggle to mark the moment of his spirit's dissolution; but he passed from life as he passed through it—calm and serene, and full of edification.

Millechamps, (says the New York Evening Post) a novel by Mr. Simms, now in the press of the Harpers, will be out soon.—This work is not a continuation of the Partisan, by the same author, but the scene is laid in South Carolina, and the events which are supposed to occur during the war of the Revolution, following those recorded in the Partisan.

Michigan.—This new State is now regularly organized as one of the members of the confederacy. The Legislature of the State assembled on the eleventh inst., when Gov. Mason sent in his message.

The Metropolitan states it as a rumor that Maj. Gen. Scott has, in consequence of his recall from the South, applied for a Court of Inquiry into his conduct, and that his request will probably be acceded to.

The same paper states that the President of the United States was at Pattonsburgh, Va. on the 17th, and that his journey had, so far, been attended with great benefit to his health.—*Nat. Int.*

"Mr. George Hancock, of Boston, passenger in the Brig Ottoman, from Gibraltar, is the bearer of *despatches from Morocco.*"

These despatches relate, we suppose, to the negotiation reported abroad to be going on between our President and his Majesty of Morocco for a foot-hold in the Mediterranean. Mr. Hodgson, said to be the agent of the United States in this transaction, left New York, we observed, on his return to Europe, a few days ago.—*Ib.*

The Anniversary of our Independence was *not* celebrated at the seat of government. This fact has given rise to the following just reflections in the Washington Telegraph:—

"Shame—shame—while all around us, our brothers were glorying in the deeds of their ancestors, we were supine. Shame indeed, that the feeling should not exist at the seat of the government, which would prompt us to gather beneath the banner, and rejoice in the brilliancy of its stars. What will the people think of it? They will be surprised that under an administration which essentially has claimed to be the administration of republican principles, the Fourth of July should pass over without the sparkle of a toast, or the flash of a cannon. Yes, they will be surprised; but the truth of the case should be told in order that the fact may go forth in connection with the shame.

This city is filled with office-holders—men who have been forced to bend to but one shrine—they are broken in spirit; and independence dare not lift her song of liberty amid our streets—a cloud of utter darkness lays like a coffin-pall over the patriotism of other days; sadness and political degradation stand like statues at the corner of our Avenue, and Amos Kendall stalks from his home to his office, a blister and a blight to every emotion that would enkindle a desire to stand beneath the heavens and thank our Creator that we are free. The bow string encircles the necks of his dependents, and a finger raised in warning will silence every word that would break the charms of despotism. We will write facts."

The Globe says, it appears to be forgotten that the Government is bound to make its disbursements in specie, or notes commanding specie at the place of disbursement. On this the Journal of Commerce remarks—

"It seems that the Globe and the government have yet to learn that it is customary to pay cash at all. We ought to put the gentlemen right at Washington on this subject. Be it known then, that every obligation payable at any Bank in the city or State of New York, or at any Bank in any other city or State in these United States, is absolutely payable in specie, gold, silver, or copper, real cash; and if they are not so paid, it is because the creditor *prefers not to take it.* That will be, and has been, the case with government payments. They will be no more payable in specie hereafter, than heretofore. Every man who has a deposite in a Bank, has it in specie. * * * Why does not General Jackson, when his salary is paid, order up the bags of precious metals to the white house? Because, when theory becomes practice, he perceives at once that the despised rags are more convenient for his use than the eulogized specie. So it was with all our specie legislators. They talk of the glories of gold, but for their own pockets prefer the convenience of paper."

In the first rank of respectability, whether of character or ability, in the present House of Representatives, stands Samuel Hoar, of Massachusetts. Some idea of his character at home, as well as here, may be gathered from the following anecdote, which we find in the Boston Galaxy:

"A case of a criminal character was lately tried in Middlesex, in which the jury could not agree. They were, as usual, to return into court, and state the reasons why they could not come to a decision. The judge asked if the difficulty was in the law or the evidence. One of the jurors made answer that it was neither in the law nor in the evidence, but *in the plea;* for, said he, the law and the evidence make the man guilty enough, but Squire Hoar said in his plea, that he believed upon his conscience that the man was innocent, and *as Squire Hoar always speaks the truth, the jury don't seem to know how to get over it.*"

Speculation.—There is a mania among the inhabitants of this country, with which almost every body is infected—it is the mania of speculation, the overweening desire to make money, by "one grand manœuvre," as the Frenchman would say. Every body who can raise a few dollars is running off to the west and south, to buy lands. Wherever a place can be found where a canal and Rail Road might possibly meet, there is to be selected a site for a town, and when selected and laid out into lots, it seems as if no body could purchase them at too high a price. Chicago, Toledo, Michigan city, Perysburg, and hundreds of other places are instances in point. What a pity it is that Philadelphia was not now a wilderness, and just selected, as the site of a city; if that were the case, we are warranted in saying that the lots would bring more than twice their present value.

What a splendid speculation it would be for a company to buy the whole city, tear down all the buildings, and then put the lots up at auction! "My oh! but they would bring a *power* of money!!"—at Western prices. Seriously, however, the spirit of speculation is running wild, and we fear will bring about a reaction, more or less ruinous to all. Merchants who have purchased lands with money received for goods obtained on credit, will find it no easy matter to meet their engagements, although they may be making, in imagination, splendid fortunes,—and unless they do so, they cannot expect to sustain their character for promptness and *honesty*, or obtain further supplies of goods.—*Philad. Com. Herald.*

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—JULY 28.

Brandy, peach,	50 a 60	Molasses,	47 a 50
Ditto, apple,	45 a 50	Nails, cut,	7½ a 8
Bacon,	13½ a 14	Sugar, brown,	10½ a 12½
Beeswax,	22 a 23	Lump,	15
Coffee,	12½ a 14½	Loaf,	18a 20
Cotton,	14 a 15	Salt,	65 a 70
Corn,	70 a 75	Tobacco, leaf,	6 a 7
Candles, F. F.	15	Cotton Bagging,	20 a 30
Flaxseed,	1 25	Bale Rope,	10 a 12
Flour,	$6 a 6½	Wheat,	1 25
Feathers,	45	Whiskey,	34 a 36
Iron,	5 a 6	Wool,	16 a 17½

POSTSCRIPT.

Louisiana Election.—The Mobile Morning *Chronicle* of the 15th, says:

"The election in Louisiana, as far as heard, seems to be very satisfactory to our friends, who are engaged in the support of Judge White. We have seen no accurate report of the members elect to the next Legislature, but the White party having claimed a triumph and there being no denial by the Van Buren papers, the victory is impliedly admitted. Judge White cannot be beaten in Mississippi, Louisiana or Alabama.

TEXAS.—The Texian and Mexican armies were at the last dates, about 100 miles apart. The Texian force about 3000, but expected to be augmented to 6000 in a few weeks; all in fine spirits.

It was reported at New Orleans that Black Hawk had commenced hostilities on the Western frontier, at the head of 6000 warriors. The Gov. of Wisconsin, it was said, was preparing to march against them. The report was discredited.

Communication.

Duplin, 20th July, 1836.

E. J. HALE, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* I see frequently publications of meetings, failures of meetings &c. in this county, published in the North Carolina Journal; it seems that Duplin has more attention paid to it than any other county, and why it is so, I dont know, unless from the circumstance of her citizens having opened their eyes, and ventured to say they were going for liberty, in opposition to the Baltimore dictation.

I hope *never* to think it necessary that my name should accompany a newspaper publication, yet I will give you an honest statement of the meetings that have been held here.

The Administration *(not Van Buren)* meeting held in March, and the White meeting in April, were both *quite* respectable. The casual meeting of Van Burenites numbering 28 and only one White man which was noticed in the Journal, was held *(after notice)* to satisfy a clever and influential man, about to leave them, because of Van Buren's views of slavery, and which resulted in their loss.

The failure of the White party on the 4th of July, was not known to, nor heard of by the White party until they saw the notice in the Journal.

The committee of Vigilance met that day and did the business before them, notwithstanding the Van Buren party rallied with their drum and fife, and endeavored to disturb their deliberations.

I claim to be a White man, and believe I know of the general movements of the party; I had no notice of any meeting even of the committee of Vigilance until I reached the Court House, and saw a public notice, prefaced with Constitutional Law &c., but which was added by a respectable gentleman of the Van Buren party by way of joke; this he told me himself.

I speak with certainty, and say not one tenth man of the party was present, nor had they any notice of the meeting.

The committee being the only individuals composing the meeting, of course the number was small; but small as it was, it numbered as many as the meeting which sent delegates to Baltimore first to make Van Buren Vice President, and then the meeting which sent delegates to make him President, *both added together*, yes, and more too. I repeat the 4th of July meeting of the committee of the White party, was larger than both of the meetings added together, which sent delegates to Baltimore in favor of Van Buren.

I profess to know something of the minds of the people of Duplin on the subject of the presidency, and assure you, that instead of Judge White having lost 200 votes, that he is gradually advancing in the favor of the people.

This is the true state of the case, and I wonder to see such publications as have lately appeared in the Journal, because *none* is so ignorant as not to know that the statements are incorrect. Yours, &c.

SENEX.

DIED,

At the White Sulphur Springs, in Virginia, on the 17th inst. Mrs. CATHARINE DEVEREUX, wife of Thomas P. Devereux, Esq., of Raleigh.

In Salisbury, on the 21st inst., EMMA ELIZABETH, daughter of Hamilton C. Jones, Esq. She was five years, one month, and nine days old—the age, to a day, at which her sister Sarah died in 1828.

ALL persons are cautioned against trading for a Note of about $200, deposited in the office of the Messrs. Winslow, for discount in the Cape Fear Bank, sometime in 1834, which Note, by some means, has been misplaced. Said Note was made by E. Q. Sowell, of Moore County, and endorsed by Cornelius Dowd, Jr.

I. M. SOWELL.

July 25, 1836. 99 3w

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from Thos. E. Ellis, of Wilcox County, Alabama, a negro man named SIMON, about 25 years of age, rather stout and chunky, copper colour, formerly the property of Jonathan Jessop, of Fayetteville, N. C. He is supposed to be in the neighborhood of this place, as he has been seen both in town and in the country, several times during the last two or three months. The above reward will be paid on his apprehension and delivery to the subscriber at the Jail in Fayetteville.

NEILL JOHNSON, *Jailer.*

Fayetteville, N. C. July 25. 99-tf.

RANAWAY.

MY Negro fellow known by the name of BURWELL DUNSON, absconded from me on Sunday last the 17th inst. I will give Twenty Dollars Reward for the delivery of said negro to me in Wilmington or in any jail in the State. All persons are cautioned against harboring him under the penalty of the law. He is about six feet high, dark complection, and has a large scar on his left arm under his clothes near the shoulder. He is about 32 years of age, has an impediment in his speech, and swings in walking. He will no doubt attempt to pass for a free man. He had on when he left a dark mixt Coatee with steel buttons, blue Pantaloons and white Hat. He has with him a drab colored Frock Coat which he frequently wears. Said negro was raised in the neighborhood of Raleigh, N C.

ROBT. SIMPSON.

Wilmington, July 19, 1836. 99tf

JACKSON HOTEL,
LIBERTY POINT,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER having taken this convenient ESTABLISHMENT, begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he intends to keep it in the best and most genteel style, for the accommodation of Boarders and Travellers. He will at all times provide the best the market affords, for his Guests, and Horses shall be well taken care of. He will have no regular Bar, but if Travellers should wish this kind of refreshment, they will be accommodated. His best exertions will be used to please, and he hopes to be favored with a share of patronage.

WILLIAM CADE.

March 28, 1836. 82-tf.

NEW, CHEAP AND DESIRABLE

DRY GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received a large and general assortment, among which are—

Extra superfine blue, black, green, olive, claret and Oxford mixed CLOTHS,
Cassimeres, blue, black, drab and Oxford mixed,
Superfine Sattinetts, blue, black and drab,
Crape Camlet, French Drills, plain and twilled, some of very superior quality,
120 pieces French printed Muslins, some of the newest Paris fashions,
Gingham and Calico, well assorted,
Swiss Muslins, figured and plain,
Cross barred and striped Muslin,
Jaconet and muli mull Muslin,
149 dozen Ladies' dress Hd'kffs and Shawls, some of the newest style and beautiful Goods,
4-4 and 5-4 Bobinet Lace, figured and plain,
Thread and Bobinet Lace, well assorted,
Silk and Cotton Stockings,
2000 lbs. Spun Cotton, of the Petersburg Factory,
10 bales Cotton Osnaburgs,
3-4 and 4-4 bleached and unbleached Domestics,
With many other articles too tedious to mention, all of which are offered at the lowest market price.

JEREMIAH KYLE.

April 5, 1836. 83tf

The Subscriber

IS just receiving at his Grocery Store, on Hay street, a fresh supply of

CONFECTIONARIES,

Lemon Sirup, fresh Lime Juice, French Brandy, Holland Gin, warranted genuine, Madeira, Sherry and Malaga Wines, Old Jamaica Rum,

And every article in the Grocery line, which will be sold at reduced prices.

T. J. JORDAN

IMPORTANT

To Physicians and Dealers in Medicines.

J. J. LING,
WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,

Person Street, a few doors above Liberty Point,

IS now receiving a large and general Assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, and HATTERS' MATERIALS, &c. His Stock is by far the largest that has ever been offered in this Market, and which he warrants to be genuine, and is determined to sell at the lowest possible terms. Physicians and Country Merchants are invited to call and examine his stock. Orders will be promptly attended to. Prescriptions from Physicians put up at the shortest notice.

March 24, 1835. 29-tf.

Dr. PRATT & Co's
Artificial Nipples or Shields.

Washington City, Feb. 4th. 1834.

HAVING examined Dr. Pratt's newly invented Nipple Shields, and witnessed its practical application among my patients, I take great pleasure in recommending it as decidedly superior to any thing previously known. It constitutes a perfect remedy for that distressing malady sore Nipples,—a disease which so frequently afflicts nursing women.

THOMAS SEWEL, *M. D.*,
Prof. of Anatomy & Physiology, Columbian College, D. C

COPY OF DR. DEWEES' CERTIFICATE.

Dr. ELIJAH PRATT—*Dear Sir:*—As I feel it a matter of much public importance to possess a means of curing the terrible sufferings from sore Nipples, I have much pleasure in being able to say, that the Shield you offer for the preventing and the cure of this malady is better adapted to the purpose than any I have heretofore seen In the two or three instances I have known them to be used, much satisfaction has been expressed, and have no hesitation to believe, it will generally succeed. I am so well persuaded of this, at this moment, that I cannot forbear to express a wish that our city, through the various apothecaries, may be supplied with them.

I am yours, &c.
WM. P. DEWEES, *M. D.*
Philadelphia, 13th January, 1834.

The Subscribers have had an opportunity of witnessing the application of Dr. E. Pratt & Co's Artificial Nipples, and were much pleased with the result.

This evidence in favor of the remedy, taken in connection with the annexed certificates of the justly celebrated Dr. Wm. P. Dewees, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Thos. Sewel, of Washington City, leave no reason to doubt that these Nipples or Shields will seldom fail in relieving Nursing Ladies who may suffer with sore Nipples, and consequently prevent one of the most distressing afflictions of the fair sex, Rising or Abscess of the breast.

Mr. JOSEPH HOLLINGSWORTH, of this town, is Agent for Dr. Pratt & Co, and will furnish the Apparatus, with printed directions, on application at his Store on Person Street.

BENJ'N. ROBINSON,
JAMES H. DICKSON.

Fayetteville, Feb. 5th, 1836

"WE Feed the Hungry."

JUST RECEIVED BY STEAMER CLARENDON,

150 Bbls. Prime Beef,
75 do. Mess do.

All New York City Inspection. For sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & Co.

March 21. 81-*tf*

NEGROES WANTED.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.

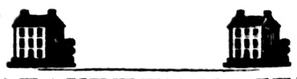
NEILL JOHNSON.

January 12, 1835. 19tf

A Teacher Wanted.

A GENTLEMAN of good moral standing, well qualified to teach the dead languages, besides other Branches of Science, and a native citizen. To such a one, a liberal salary will be given as a private Tutor. Apply to the Editor for information.

June 6. 92-2mo.



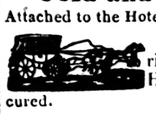
LAFAYETTE HOTEL.
Fayetteville, North Carolina.

THE Subscriber having purchased from Col Joshua W. Cochran, the unexpired term o his lease of the Lafayette Hotel, gives notice that he is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels grateful to the public for the patronage which the Hotel has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same.

Cold and Warm Baths

Attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.



All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

THOMAS COCHRAN.

October 1, 1835. 57tf.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by

E. J. HALE.

A HEAVY STOCK
OF
NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER

BEGS leave to inform his customers and friends generally, that he is now receiving from New York, his FALL SUPPLY OF GOODS, which he offers for sale at wholesale or retail, for CASH or Country Produce.

2000 BUSHELS LIVERPOOL SALT
300 sacks do do,
500 bushels Alum do,
125 bags Rio Coffee, (real tick,)
25 do Porto Rico do, (green,)
10 do St. Domingo do,
5 do Java do, (old white,)
20 hhds. Porto Rico Sugar,
5 do St Croix do,
10 barrels Tanner's Oil,
15 qr. casks Wine, assr'd quality,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump Sugar,
8 chests Imperial, Gunpowder & Hyson Teas,
15 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
German, Crawley and Cast Steel, American & English blistered do.
100 kegs Nails and Brads, assr'd,
25 do Dupont's FFF Powder,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
50 bags Shot, assorted,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Bale Rope,
3000 lbs. Spanish Sole Leather,
50 sides Upper do. Calf and Kip Skins,
1 Tierce CLOVER SEED,
500 lbs. Cotton Yarn, No 5 to 12.

Together with a general assortment of fresh

DRY GOODS,
FUR AND WOOL HATS,

Gentlemen's coarse and fine Shoes and walking Pumps,
Ladies' Leather, Seal and Morocco Boots, Shoes and Slippers,
Do Prunel Boots, Shoes and walking Slippers, (some very fine,)
Do. Fancy Baskets, Umbrellas and Parasols.

Hardware, Cutlery, Castings,

&c., Blacksmiths' Bellows, Vises, Anvils, Hammers and Screw Plates, all polished bright.
200 pr. Trace Chains, assorted,
50 do Halter do, do,
100 sets Wagon Boxes, do,
500 ps. Castings, do,
25 doz. Weeding Hoes, do,
50 do sets Knives and Forks,
100 do Pocket Knives,
10 do Collins' Axes,
10 do Shovels and Spades,
Cutting Knives, Drawing do., Scythe Blades, 48 and 50 inches, Hand Saws, Iron Squares and Coffee Mills, Plate, Knob, Chest and Trunk Locks, Wood Screws, Tacks and Curry Combs, Sheet, Band, Hoop, Round and Rod Iron.

Drugs and Medicines

Glauber and Epsom Salts, Alum, Cream Tartar, Camphor, Aloes, Liquorice Ball, Sarsaparilla, Lemon Sirup, Castor and Sweet Oil, Calomel, Jalap, Bateman's Drops, Assifœdita, Nutmegs, Cinnamon Bark, Rose Lip Salve, Opodeldoc, Godfrey's Cordial, Essence Peppermint, Rhubarb, Laudanum, Paregoric, Cologne, Antique Oil, Milk Roses, Fancy and Scented Soap, &c.

PAINTS and DYE STUFFS,

Red Lead, White and Black do. in oil, Spanish Brown, Do. Whiting, Chalk, Best Spanish Indigo, Dutch Madder, Yellow Ochre, Brimstone, roll, Verdigris in oil, Annato, Copal Varnish, Copperas, (very green,) Logwood, Campeachy, &c &c.

C. J. ORRELL.

N. B.—Personal and strict attention will be given to the receiving and forwarding Goods; receiving Cotton and other produce for storage, sale or shipment as the owner may direct.

C. J. O.
Brick Row, Hay Mount.

Fayetteville, Sept. 11, 1835. 54tf

State of North Carolina.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1836.

Henry C. Toler, vs. G. J. Streety. } ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT. No Goods or Chattels to be found, summoned A. Matthews and A. W. Carpenter as Garnishees.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, G. J. Streety, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore *Ordered*, That publication be made in the *Fayetteville Observer* for three months, that unless the said G. J. Streety be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for our said County, at the Court House, in the Town of Fayetteville, on the first Monday of September next, and then and there plead, answer or demur to said Attachment, judgment final will be awarded.

Witness, Archibald McLean, Jr., Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the first Monday of June, A. D 1836, and 60th year of American Independence.

[93] ARCH'D McLEAN, Jr., *Clerk.*

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has received in part, his Fall supply of GOODS. His stock consists of the following articles:

200 bags Rio, Porto Rico, St. Domingo, and Java } COFFEE,
15 hhds. St. Croix and Porto Rico SUGAR,
800 sacks Liverpool SALT,
500 bushels Alum ditto,
20 tons Swedes and English Iron,
50 kegs Nails,
2500 lbs. sole Leather,
1000 do harness ditto,
500 do skirting do,
3 tons Castings,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging,
30 coils Bale Rope,
50 boxes Window Glass,
200 lbs. best Spanish Indigo,
500 lbs. Madder, (ombro,)
1500 lbs. Loaf Sugar,
100 barrels No. 3 Mackerel,
15 cases Shoes and Hats,

A small assortment Cutlery,

Trace Chains, Anvils, Vices, Hammers, Smith's Bellows, Wagon Boxes, Blankets, Canvass, No. 1, 2 and 3, Twilled Stockings, Alum, Salt Petre, &c. &c. The whole will be sold low.

JONES FULLER.

October 19, 1835. 59tf

LEMAY'S No. Carolina ALMANAC, for 1836, for sale.

Fever and Ague.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHILE I feel it my duty, I feel it also a pleasure, to acquaint those who are suffering under the Fever and Ague, of the striking cure effected on me by the use of Rowand's Tonic Mixture. I was first attacked with this complaint in August last, and though I tried nearly all the remedies that were recommended by my friends and neighbours, still the fits would return every third day. I then applied to an eminent Physician, whose skill was baffled; which rendered me hopeless in attempting any further efforts, as I was then reduced to a skeleton, and all had failed. Being informed by one of my neighbors of the wonderful effect Rowand's Tonic Mixture had on him, who was labouring under the same disease, I was induced to make another effort, and procured a bottle of said Mixture as soon as possible, and commenced taking according to the prescriptions. Though my case was obstinate, I found my agues checked before I had taken half the bottle, and myself fast recovering; and by taking the bottle, I was perfectly restored. Therefore, being fully convinced of its efficiency, I earnestly recommend it to all those suffering with that loathsome disease.

The Medicine can be obtained at all the principal towns in the United States, from the Agents for the inventor.

JAMES SMITH.

Whiteville, (N C.) March 22, 1836.

The above Medicine is for sale, price $1, by

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, April 4. 83.

GREAT NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN

DAILY MAIL ROUTE.

Office of the Petersburg Rail Road Company, February 28, 1836.

THE Petersburg Rail Road Company inform the public, that their Road, extending from Petersburg, Va., to Blakely, North Carolina, on the Roanoke, a distance of 60 miles, and constituting a part of the GREAT DAILY MAIL ROUTE North and South, is now amply provided with superior Locomotives and Cars, to accommodate all the travel that may offer. The Cars leave each end of the Road daily, on the arrival of the respective Mails. Travellers with their own equipages, can have their horses and carriages transported on this Road, with perfect safety and convenience; and thus, perform in 5 or 6 hours—while resting their horses, a journey which would otherwise require two days to accomplish.

The Blakely Hotel at the Southern termination of the Rail Road, has been rebuilt of brick on an enlarged scale, and no pains will be spared to render its accommodations such as will give satisfaction to passengers and travellers generally.

Besides the daily line of Mail Coaches from Blakely for the South, via Raleigh, Fayetteville, &c., there is A LINE VIA TARBOROUGH three times a week, connected with the Mail Line at Fayetteville, and also a line from the Rail Road at BELFIELD TO CLARKSVILLE, MILTON and DANVILLE.

Another tri-weekly Line from Blakely, passes through WARRENTON, OXFORD, &c., and connects with a line to SALISBURY, N. C.

In the course of the present season, a branch will be opened from the Petersburg Rail Road at Belfield, to Wilkins' Ferry at GASTON, ON THE ROANOKE, from whence a Rail Road to cross the river by a bridge, is now about to be constructed to Raleigh.

The Rail Road from Baltimore to Washington is now in operation, thence to Potomac landing, the line is continued by Steamboats; thence via Fredericksburg to Richmond, a considerable portion of the Rail Road is finished—and the remainder is in a rapid course to completion. The line continues from Richmond to Petersburg, by a turnpike road—and thence by the Petersburg Rail Road to Blakely, as before mentioned, is the *main* and *only* DAILY MAIL ROUTE BETWEEN BOSTON AND NEW ORLEANS. [81 4m.)

Tailoring.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks for the very liberal custom he has received in his line. He continues in the establishment formerly occupied by Smith & Johnson, (McArn's new building,) where he will carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its various branches, and hopes by assiduity and attention, to merit a continuance of the custom of his friends and the public.

DANIEL SMITH, (Tailor.)

Fayetteville, March 1. 78 tf.

Cotton Gins.

I HAVE established my Gin Factory at Fayetteville, N. C. under the superintendence of Mr J. M. Jarrott, lately from Columbia, S. C. who has been in the employ of the most approved workmen of that State. I shall feel thankful for encouragement, and will sell at reduced prices, credit of six months, or 10 per cent. per annum discount for cash. Gins warranted to perform well Any information wanting, can be had of the Merchants of Fayetteville, as I am well known to most of them. Those who may wish to purchase would do well to order in time, as it sometimes happens that the demand cannot be supplied Communications to me at Leesville, Robeson County, N. C. or J. M. Jarrott, Fayetteville, will meet with prompt attention

J. W. POWELL.

April 7, 1836. 83 6m

BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC

PILLS,

Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber having been appointed *Wholesale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased.

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box.

August 2, 1834. E. J. HALE.

WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS & HARDWARE
ESTABLISHMENT,
Foot of Hay Mount,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

NEW AND DESIRABLE
SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving their SPRING SUPPLIES, which comprise a larger and more general assortment than ever before offered in this market, and which will in part consist of the following articles, viz:

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

Fancy and Staple British, French, India and Domestic GOODS,

Hardware and Cutlery,
Saddlery Hardware, (general assortment,)
Men's and Boys' black and drab Silk, Fur and Wool Hats,
Fine and coarse Palm Leaf Hats,
Men's and Boys' Shoes and Brogans,
Women's and Misses' Morocco, Leather and Prunella Shoes,
Ladies' and Misses' Leghorn and Tuscan Bonnets,
Saddles and Bridles of all descriptions,
Cotton and Wool Cards,
French Baskets,
Cut back and Gig Saddle Trees,
Worsted, Cotton, Bridle and Rein Webbings,
Straining Webb,
Hatters' Trimmings,
Dutch Bolting Cloths, Nos. 3 to 12,
Morocco and Hog Skins,
King's Cast Steel Axes, &c. &c.

Together with a great variety of other articles, which makes their assortment as general as is required for the Country Trade, and much more general than can be found in any one House in the place. Their present Stock has been laid in on the most advantageous terms, and is offered at WHOLESALE exclusively, and to which they would invite the attention of Country Merchants and the public generally.

HALL & JOHNSON.

April 28, 1836. 85 tf

New Books.

THE Subscriber has received a large assortment of New and Standard Books; being far too numerous to particularise. Among them are the following:

Law—Chitty's Practice; Tomlin's Law Dictionary, both new works; Wheaton's Selwyn; Starkie on Evidence; Thomas's Coke; Chitty's Blackstone; Chitty's Criminal Law; Chitty on Bills; Saunders' Reports; Norris's Peake; Hughes's Equity Draftsman; Maddock's Chancery; Johnson's Digest; Hawks' Digest; Comyn on Contracts; Clerk's Assistant; Form Book; Lawyer's Common Place Book.

Medicine—Dunglisson's Dictionary; Coxe's and U. S. Dispensatory; Eberle's Works; Dewees on Children; Gooch's Midwifery; Mackintosh's Practice; Cooper's Surgery; Broussais' Pathology; Pharmacopia; Formulary; Horner's Anatomy; Hall on Blood; Bell on Teeth; Abercrombie on the Brain; Do. on Stomach, &c &c.

Miscellaneous.—Penny Magazine; Marryatt's Complete Works; Marryatt's Pirate, &c. (cheap;) Bulwer's Rienzi, (do.;) Paris, by Mrs Trollope; Paulding's Life of Washington; Holland's Life of Van Buren; Joseph Andrews; Humphrey Clincker; Roderick Random; Parley's Magazine; McKenzie's 5000 Receipts; Mason's Farrier, &c. &c.

Religious.—Scott's, Henry's and Clark's Commentaries; a great variety of large and small Bibles; Chalmer's Works; Buck's Theological Dictionary; Brown's, Watson's and Malcom's do; Cruden's Concordance; Confession of Faith; Burder's Village Sermons; Religious Souvenir; &c.

Together with a large stock of School Books, Stationary, &c. E. J. HALE.

May 26, 1836.

Sugar, Coffee, &c.

10 Hhds. Porto Rico Sugar.
5 Bbls. Loaf do.
25 Bags green Rio Coffee.
25 do. do Laguyra do in bags of 100 lbs.
10 Hhds. prime Molasses.

Just received and for sale by

April 13. JOHN MUNN.

LAND AGENCY.

WILLIAM CONNER,

GENERAL LAND AGENT & SURVEYOR,

OF BROWNSVILLE, HAYWOOD COUNTY, TENN.,

WILL attend to the Selling, Surveying, Listing, &c. of all Lands entrusted to his care, in the counties of Haywood, Tipton, Dyer and Gibson.

Reference to John C. McLemore or James B. Ferguson, of Nashville; William H. Henderson, William H. Loving, Doctor Jones, James Smith, Charles Gugger, David Hay or Egbert Shepherd, Brownsville; George W. Hockley, of Covington, or William Stodart, of Jackson.

August 15, 1835. 53-1y

NOTICE.

HAVING received of Mr. Henry Horn, on assignment, sundry Notes and Accounts, for the benefit of his creditors, all persons indebted to said Henry Horn, either by note or account, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, as further indulgence will not be given.

N. McKINNON, *Assignee.*

Fayetteville, Sept. 15, 1835. 54tf

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER having established himself in Wilmington for the purpose of transacting the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to him will be forwarded with the utmost dispatch and all necessary particularity observed.—Particular attention will be paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Lumber, Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of Goods. He flatters himself that a knowledge of business, combined with unremitting attention, will secure him a share of public patronage.

WM. O JEFFREYS.

REFERENCES—O. P. Stark, Nott & Starr, C. T. Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, Yarbrough & Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn. *Fayetteville, N. C.* 96-tf.

Just Received.

20 M prime Havanna Cigars.

HALL & JOHNSON.

June 28, 1836. 95-tf

For Sale.

A First rate new SULKEY and HARNESS; also a first rate harness HORSE. The Sulkey has a patent turned axle and Elliptic Springs;—has made one trip to the interior in which it was used about four weeks. Apply to

C. J ORRELL.

Brick Row, Foot of Haymount.

June 29, 1836. 95-tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of SMITH & JOHNSON, are hereby notified that the subscriber alone is authorized to settle the same, and it is essential that the accounts should be settled without delay.

DANIEL SMITH.

Fayetteville, January 27. 73tf

PRIVATE SALE.

By Thomas Sandford & Co.

Just received by late arrivals,

40 Hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
25 do Molasses, (new crop,)
75 bags Rio Coffee,
50 do St. Domingo do,
30 do Laguira do,
25 do Porto Rico do,
50 boxes 8 × 10 Glass,
100 do Bunch Raisins,
30 sacks Blown Salt,
20 casks Cheese.

January 6, 1836.

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

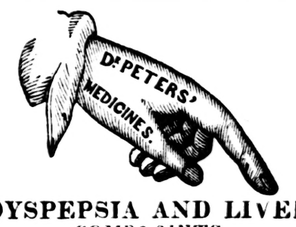
Fayetteville, October 20. 59tf

Iron and Molasses.

In Store and for Sale by the Subscribers.

20 Tons Swedes Iron, (assorted.)
10 do English.
40 hhds. prime retailing Molasses.

THOS SANDFORD & CO.



DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.

THE PATENT MEDACINÆ STOMACHICÆ ET HEPATICÆ, formed by chymical analysis and synthesis of several *proximate* vegetable principles, are universally acknowledged to have totally eclipsed the pretensions of every other remedy & superceded the necessity of every other mode of treatment, wherever the above diseases are found to exist, as well as in enlargement of the *Spleen* and in *Jaundice*.

Among the symptoms of Dyspepsia and Liver complaints, are flatulency, sourness or burning in the stomach, melancholy, irritability, disagreeable taste in the mouth; great irregularity of appetite, which is sometimes voracious, and at other times greatly deficient; thirst, fetid breath, nausea, weakness of the stomach, acid eructations, palpitation, drowsiness, irregularity of the bowels, pressure on the stomach after meals, pain in the head, dizziness or vertigo; confusion of mind, attended with loss of memory, a gnawing in the stomach when empty, chillness, affection of sight and hearing, pain and weakness in the back, langour, disturbed sleep, cold feet and hands, tremor, uneasiness in the throat, cough, pain in the side or breast, &c.

These Medicines have been found so effectual in removing the Complaints for which they are recommended, that Physicians frequently have recourse to them for their patients, after having exhausted all their skill to little or no purpose.

Dr. Peters' Vegetable ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

These Pills need but a trial to recommend them. They are purely vegetable and well calculated for the removal of all Bilious Complaints.

They act specifically upon the Liver, when in a torpid condition, carrying off a large quantity of bile, through the influence of the excernent function, which, if suffered to remain in the system, would produce either Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, or some other grievous bodily affliction. In all cases of torpor of the bowels, they act like a charm. In recent cases of Dyspepsia, they are a certain cure. Many persons who were subject to violent attacks of sick head ache, have been much benefitted, and several, perfectly cured in a few weeks by their use. They are highly recommended as a preventative and cure of Bilious complaints. Persons who are subject to that distressing complaint, Sea-sickness, by taking a portion or two of them a few days previous to embarking on board the vessel, will be almost certain to escape it. Females can use them at all periods, without incurring any risk. Persons going to sea, or to a southern climate, should by all means take some of these Pills with them. Their virtues will remain unimpaired for years in any climate. No family should be without these Pills; a portion of them, taken occasionally, would be the means of preventing much suffering from sickness. It is from neglect of keeping up a regular peristaltic action of the stomach and bowels, thus suffering to be absorbed and mingled with the blood, unassimilated fluids, that most diseases are produced. Dr. P. feels confident that no person who gives these Pills a fair trial, will ever after feel willing to be without them. The testimony of thousands speaking in the highest terms of their efficacy, might be added, but the very high reputation Dr P has acquired as the inventor of the "*Patent Vegetable Medicinæ Stomachinæ et Hepaticæ,*" for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver complaints, is thought a sufficient guarantee to those wishing to make a trial of their virtues. They contain not a particle of Mercury, or any ingredient that does not act in harmony with health and oppose disease.

Dr. P. wishes it distinctly understood, that these Pills possess beneficial qualities independent of their purgative effects; they are both tonic and deobstruent, acting upon the secreting and exhalent functions; thus strengthening the patient, while they remove obstructions. Medicines which possess no other, except cathartic qualities, debilitate the patient, and their repeated use lays the foundation of a long catalogue of *Chronic* diseases.

Dr. P. having been educated under the most eminent American and European Medical professors and practiced his profession many years in the South, where diseases of the most obstinate character prevail, considers himself well qualified to judge of the nature of diseases incident to warm climates.

Prepared by JOSEPH PRIESTLY PETERS, M. D. P. B. C. P. M. at his institution for the cure of obstinate Diseases, by means of vegetable remedies, No. 129, Liberty street, New York, inventor and sole proprietor. Each box contains forty Pills. Price 50 Cents.

☞ These invaluable Medicines are for sale in Fayetteville, at the Drug and Apothecary Store of J. J. LING, and at the Book Store, and may be had in almost every town in the State.

January 1, 1836. 71 1y.

MILL IRONS &c.

THE Subscriber manufactures, and will keep constantly on hand,

Mill Cranks, Mill Irons & GRIST MILL SCREWS,

Of all descriptions, warranted to be of good quality, and at a reasonable price. Orders from the country will be punctually attended to, and the articles furnished as *CHEAP* as they can be procured *any where.*

All kinds of Black and White Smithing executed with despatch, at my shop on Person Street below Liberty Point.

ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.

Fayetteville, Jan. 6, 1835.

GROCERIES, &c.

THE Subscribers would invite the attention of Country Merchants and the public generally, to their present Stock of GROCERIES, which will be found to comprise as general an assortment as can be obtained in this Market, and to consist in part of the following articles, viz:

220 Hhds. Sugars and Molasses,
250 bags Rio Coffee,
25 do St. Domingo do,
25 tons Swedes and English Iron,
Sheet, Band and Hoop Iron,
Cast, German, Crawley, Shear, English and American Blister Steel,
100 kegs Nails,
75 dozen Patent Corn, Grass and German Scythe Blades,
25 do Frying Pans,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
100 bags Shot,
50 kegs Dupont's Powder,
12 boxes Lemon Sirup,
10 baskets Sweet Oil,
10 Hhds. Crockery,
100 dozen Weeding Hoes, assorted sizes,
12 do Spades and Shovels,
30 boxes Tin Plate,
25 kegs White Lead in oil,
5 do Red do,
50 dozen Spirits Turpentine,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
50 boxes 8 × 10 and 10 × 12 Glass,
Imperial and Gunpowder Teas,
Train and Lamp Oils,
Trace Chains, Anvils, Vises, Sole Leather,
Mill and × cut Saws, Wagon and Cart Boxes, &c. &c.

Together with a large and general assortment of *Patent Medicines, Paints, Dye Stuffs,* &c. &c., all of which will be sold at the lowest Market prices.

HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, April 28, 1836. 86tf

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Drug and Medicine STORE.
Dr. Thos. J. Jordan

IS now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and extensive assortment of the above articles, which, in addition to his former Stock, makes his assortment entirely complete—Also, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, HATTERS' MATERIALS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS of every kind, and PATENT MEDICINES of every variety; all of which he warrants to be genuine, and will sell as low as can be procured in this State.

—*ALSO*—

BERNARD'S REMEDY FOR ASIATIC CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, DIARRHŒA and various intestinal disorders.

April 20, 1836. 85tf

I am now receiving,

BY Steamer Henrietta, my Spring and Summer supplies of GOODS, consisting in part of the following:—

100 bags superior Rio Coffee, (high scented,)
20 hhds. do New Crop Molasses,
10 do do Sugar,
1000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
500 lbs. Cotton Yarn, assorted,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
50 pair bright Trace Chains,
Loaf Sugar, Tea, Rice, &c &c.

All of which will be sold *low* for *Cash* or on time to *punctual* customers, who are invited to call and send their orders.

C. J. ORRELL.

Brick Row, foot of Hay Mount.

April 26, 1836. 86tf

JOHN MUNN

HAS just received his FALL AND WINTER GOODS, viz:—

10 Hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
100 bags Porto Rico, Laguira & Rio Coffee
100 kegs Nails, assorted, from 4d to 40d,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron, assd.
30 pieces heavy 42 inch Bagging,
30 coils Bale Rope,
100 sides Sole Leather,
100 pair Trace Chains,
1 ceroon Spanish Indigo,
Anvils, Vises, Blacksmith's Bellows, Screw Plates, Files, Cotton Cards, Frying Pans, Shovels, Spades, Wrought Nails,

DRY GOODS,
HATS, SHOES, SKIRTING
LEATHER, WHITE LEAD, &c. &c.

Liverpool and Alum SALT,—all of which will be sold low for Cash or Produce.

Fayetteville, Oct. 26, 1835. 60tf

The Subscribers

ARE now receiving direct from New York, at the Store lately occupied by Wm. C. Cook, second door from the North West corner of Market Square, Green Street, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hard-Ware, Crockery, Cutlery, Boots, Shoes, Hats, &c.

Which they offer low for cash or country produce.

LKETE & COOK.

Fayetteville, October 20, 1835. 59-tf

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, a few days ago a Negro boy named PETER, about 21 years of age. He formerly belonged to Mrs Stewart, of Robeson County, who sold him to Col Daniel McQueen of whom I purchased him. He is well known about this town and in Robeson, is about six feet high, of black complexion, and has small whiskers when he deserted. Any person apprehending said slave and lodging him in any jail, so that I get him, shall receive the above reward. Address me at Columbia, S. C.

CHRISTIAN LIGHTNER.

Fayetteville, May 22, 1834. 86-tf.

Molasses.

47 Hhds. New Crop Cuba MOLASSES. For Sale by WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

March 23, 1835.